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VOL XX NO 253 BOMBAY: SATURDAY OCTOBER 22 1932

BRINGING ROUND THE MUSLIM LEAGUERS

RELEASED FROM CHINESE BANDITS' HANDS

Father And Husband Wait In Armoured Car

MRS PAWLEY FED ON EGGS MACARONI AND CHICKEN

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Oct. 21.

Yingkow.—There were most touching scenes when Mrs. Pawley met her father and husband in an armoured train here. They were afterwards formally handed over by the Japanese police to the British Consul.

Towards the end of captivity the bandits softened towards the captives and fed them on chicken, eggs, pancakes and macaroni.

Mrs. Pawley was accompanied by her dog "Squiffy," whom the bandits regarded as a mascot and treated with every consideration giving it the best food obtainable and wadded quilt to sleep upon.—Reuter.

COMPLAINT AGAINST HARBIN POLICE

British Consul-General On Mrs. Woodruff's Inquest

LONDON Oct. 21.

Harbin.—The British Consul General has handed over to the Chief of Police a copy of the findings of the inquest on Mrs Woodruff containing complaints that police were guilty of gross dereliction of duty as evidenced by the fact that several Chinese police who were in the vicinity of murder fled to helter skelter and hid in the nearby garages and shops

The Japanese officials state that police have been advised that the organisation of more efficient force must be completed immediately the kidnappers' activities cease.—Reuter.

EPIDEMIC OF RABIES IN NAIROBI

European Settlers Alarmed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON Oct 21.

Nairobi.—Settlers are alarmed at the prospect of an epidemic of rabies. Twelve Europeans bitten by rabid dogs are undergoing precautionary treatment. A European child is affected by a bite of a rabid jacakal which jumped through the farm window and bit the child while asleep. Energetic Campaign has been started to kill Pariah dogs and large area from Lake Victoria to Nakuru has been placed under quarantine.—Reuter.

DEATH OF NIGERIAN CHIEF

Years Of Loyal Co-operation With British

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oc 21.

Lagos.—The massacre of the official party of Whites a Generation ago is recalled by the death of the Chief Dore Numa at the age of seventy The British Vice-Consul Phillips had decided to visit Benin in South Nigeria despite Numas warning regarding the attempts on his life. The Chief, thereupon resolved to accompany him as measure of safety but devoted act failed to save Phillips and his companions from slaughter. Numa was awarded many distinctions during 40 years of loyal co-operation with British including the King's Medal (for African Chiefs).—Reuter

Ahmedabad.—The local police has arrested one Hindu named Khubchand on a charge of murdering his eight month old baby whose body was found on the roadside a few days back.—A. P.

A Huge Tamasha Without Mahatma And The Congress

WHAT ACHARYA RAY THINKS OF THIRD R. T. CONFERENCE

KARACHI. Oct. 21.

Sir P. C. Ray interviewed by the Associated Press said:—

The third Round Table Conference was doomed to be a huge failure without Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. It would be like playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

He concluded by saying that India should not be tied to the wheels of British Imperialism but be master of her own house and that the removal of legitimate grievances alone could restore peace in this country.

He was of opinion that the presence of Mahatma Gandhi would have exercised a wholesome influence in checking violence.

BENGAL LEADERS IN SWADESHI

Sir P. C. Roy said that the Swadeshi movement was making fairly good progress and if the universal adoption of country-made cigarettes in the place of foreign cigarettes be taken as a barometric index of Swadeshi, he thought that Bengal took the lead.

OLD DACCA MUSLINS.

Referring to Khadi, he said that he was afraid it had received a setback since the Congress programme had given an important place to Indian mill products but all the same Khadi of finer counts almost resembling Dacca Muslin, was being produced in certain centres

With regard to the electorate question in Bengal. Sir P. C. Roy said:

"A HUGE FAILURE."

"I am glad to say that the Nationalist Muslim Party in Bengal is coming into the forefront and the Nationalist Muslims gaining ground."

No Punjab Hindu Invited For R. T. Conference

LAHORE, October 21.

Inquiries show that no Hindu in the Punjab has yet received invitation from Government to attend the forthcoming Session of the Round Table Conference.

—A.P.

Mature Wisdom For R. T. Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

It is understood Sir Sukhdeo Prasad of Udaipur State has received an invitation to third R. T. Conference and is shortly leaving for London. Sir Sukhdeo Prasad is over 80 years of age.

MISS CORNELIA SORABJI'S LATEST

Disaster If Indians Allowed To Govern Their Country

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji addressing Sesame Club on the eve of returning to India considered it a disaster that Indians were being placed in higher posts in the Indian Civil Service.

"India is really coverned now more by Indians than Englishmen In all services except the higher posts England is giving us going concern."

Mahatma Gandhis dream that England had abolished wonderful system of Indian education was only on evidence that this system had ever existed.—Reuter.

No Two Sorts Of Justice Says Germany

Plain-speaking On Disarmament

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Berlin.—Further official pronouncement on the Government's intentions regarding disarmament policy, has been produced in a reply to the open letter of Herr Hitler to the Chancellor.

The statement says that if the Disarmament Conference fails to take account of Germany's claim, Germany must ask that there should no longer be two sorts of justice and any convention shall also apply to Germany, although, even in that event, Germany will not seek to increase her armaments.—Reuter.

Crossed Atlantic 12 Times In 12 Weeks

'EMPRESS OF BRITAIN'S' RECORD

RUGBY, Oct. 21.

The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Britain" (42,348 tons) completed a remarkable record of crossing the Atlantic 12 times in twelve weeks when she reached Southampton from Quebec last night. Since the summer season opened on May 21 she has crossed the Atlantic 20 times and steamed 56,711 miles.—B. O. W.

CONSPIRACY CASE ACCUSED

Allowed To See His Ailing Mother

LAHORE, October 21.

Nathuram, accused in a conspiracy case, who is the only child of his widowed mother, has been permitted by the Tribunal trying the case to see his ailing mother and make medical arrangements for her and attend the court from Monday.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI'S WIRE TO SHAFI DAWOODI

Compromise With Hindus, He Says

Maulana Shaukat Ali while coming down from Rampur, wired to Maulvi Shaffi Daoodi on the 18th inst., asking him to come to Delhi and has received a reply by telephone from him saying that he would arrive in Delhi on the evening of the 21st inst.

Sir Mohammed Yakub secretary to the All India Muslim League, is also arriving at Delhi on the same evening. It is expected that an informal meeting will take place here between the leaders of the All India Muslim League on the 22nd inst., when Maulana Shaukat Ali will explain the achievements of the Lucknow Conference and the objects of the proposed Allahabad Conference. He is also expected to ask the All India Muslim League to join hands with him in arriving at a compromise with the Hindus.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

Sikhs Urge For Few Days' Postponement

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

Pandit Malaviya is still very weak. He has consequently again postponed his departure for Allahabad. He had conversations with Dr. Mooji, the working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, for over four hours to-day. As a result of the conversations, Dr. Moonji who was to leave Delhi to-day has postponed his departure.

Pandit Malaviya has received a telegram from the Sikh leaders urging the postponement of the Allahabad Conference by a few days, as the present dates clash with their previously arranged Conference. It is therefore very likely that the Allahabad Conference will be postponed by a few days.—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA POSTPONES VISIT TO CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

Syt. Govind Malaviya, son and Secretary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has issued the following statement from Birla House to the Press:—

"Owing to heavy strain on his health due to prolonged conversations that Pandit Malaviya has been carrying on. both in the Punjab and Delhi, he has become even weaker than what he was before his arrival at Delhi.

To-day he discussed matters with his friends only lying in bed, and due to weakness he had again to postpone his departure for Allahabad 'en route' to Calcutta.

Apart from general weakness there, however, is no particular complaint and expert medical opinion is that all he needs is absolute rest which, however, Panditji is unable to allow himself in view of the importance of the work he has taken in hand."—A.P.

Indian Army Appointments

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Brevet Colonel the Rt. Honourable Sir Clive Wigram, Indian Army, (retired) as colonel of the 19th King George's Own Lancers.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S 42nd EMERGENCY COUNCIL ARRESTED

Big Demonstration At Dawa Bazar

BOMBAY, Friday.

A Congress demonstration held in front of the shop of Messrs. Narottam Girdhar, Chemists, at Dawa Bazar, on Friday evening culminated in the arrest of 19 persons including three members of the 42nd Emergency Council of Bombay.

The programme which was previously announced in the usual way attracted a crowd at Dawa Bazar. Members of the Emergency Council led a batch of volunteers and marched to Dawa Bazar. They mounted guard near the entrance to the shop and picketed it.

The Princess Street Police arrested in all 19 persons who arrived on the scene of picketing in small batches.

The total arrests in the city in connection with the Congress activities was 22, including two persons arrested by the police at Dawa Bazar earlier in the day under the Ordinance on the suspicion that they were directing the picketing operation in the Dawa Bazar.

ENCOURAGE KHADDAR

C. R.'s Divali Message

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Speaking at a public meeting to-night under the auspices of the Deevali Swadeshi Sabha, Mr. C. Rajayopalachari made a stirring appeal to every citizen to buy Khaddar. Mr. Arogiaswami Mudaliar presiding, said that unemployment in the country had reached the staggering figure of one hundred million, and the best way of solving the problem was by encouraging Khadi.—A.P.

British Policy Towards Soviet

LONDON, Oct. 21.

"We have made certain arrangements with Canada and intend that they shall not be destroyed by the State action of another country We warn you not to conduct your policy in sucha way as to interfere with or frustrate our purpose, or we will be obliged to exercise certain powers that we have taken," thus in a nutshell Mr Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons lefined the policy towards the Soviets.

He was replying to the Labourits amendment to the Ottawa Agreements designed to omit the prohibition of State dumping.

The amendment was negatived by 225 votes to 54.—Reuter.

STIFFKEY RECTOR DEPOSED

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Oct. 21.

London.—Dr. Davidson, the Rector of Stiffkey has been deprived of his living and has been deposed and degraded from the offices of priest and deacon.—Reuter.

BOMBAY HAS HEAVY SHOWERS OF RAIN FOLLOWING SULTRY DAY ON FRIDAY

Streets were flooded—city clerks going home had to wade through knee-deep water—tram and train service was delayed for some time in Bombay on Friday night following a heavy downpour.

The shower was preceded by sultry weather throughout the day

Incessant rains which began shortly after 8 p.m. took pedestrians unawares who sought shelter by the wayside or crowded teashops and restaurants. Suburban residents returning home late in the evening were held up at the various railway stations till the fury of the weather abated.

Streets in Girgaum and Grant Road were under water, with the result that tram service was interrupted for some time and pedestrians had to wade through knee-deep water. Victoriawallas and taxi drivers had a good time of it and reaped a good harvest.

J. J. Hospital, locality Null Bazar, Lalbaug and Parel were flooded for a long time.

The rain which lasted for nearly an hour was accompanied by thunder and lightning. It was a welcome relief to the oppresive heat of the day.

Two "Dictators" Sent To Thana Jail.

(From A Correspondent).
BANDRA, Oct. 21.

The "Dictator" of the Kolaba District, the "Dictator" of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and four others who were arrested in connection with the Kolaba District Political Conference, were tried by the City Magistrate and sentenced to one year's R.I. each.

They were taken to Thana Jail.

M. C. C. Pile Up 334 Against West Australia

PATAUDI'S EXHIBITION OF BRIGHT CRICKET

LONDON, October 21.

Perth.—The M.C.C. met West Australia in their first match of the tour. The weather was fine, and the wicket good. Jardine won the toss and the tourists made 334 runs for eight wickets.

The Nawab of Pataudi piled up 106 in the innings lasting 4 hours and 12 minutes, during which he hit one six and 15 fours. After a cautious start, he settled down to play bright cricket, giving a display of characteristic wrist and footwork. He gave four chances.

Sutcliffe scored 54 runs of which 16 runs came through the boundary hits.—Reuter.

MADRAS OPIUM ACT

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Prohibition of opium smoking better control of habitual offenders and smugglers, transfer of the duty of conducting prosecutions under the Act from the Police to Excise officers and conduct by Excise officers of preliminary enquiry before launching prosecutions in order to avoid unnecessary prosecutions, are among the objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Madras Opium Act. The Government will introduce at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

FRENCH DRAFT BUDGET

Stricter Tax Collection, Cut In State Salaries And More Taxation

LONDON, October 21.

Paris.—The Cabinet has approved of the Finance Minister's draft budget designed to rectify adverse balance of nearly 3,000 million francs. Nearly half of this will be met ultimately by loans through expedient of transferring from budget to special fund the annual payment of pensions and certain departmental expenditure. The remainder will be produced by stricter tax collection, reduction in State salaries and pensions, tax on road transport and increase in indirect taxation.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. KHAN SAHIB'S CONDITION CAUSES ANXIETY

Application For Jail Interview With Detenue Husband

PESHAWAR, Oct. 21.

It is understood that Mrs. Khan Sahib, the English wife of Dr. Khan Sahib, has become rather unhinged in mind and that her mental condition is causing anxiety. This fact is said to have been brought to the notice of the Government with a view to their considering the possibility of arranging an interview between her and her husband, who is at present interned in the Hazaribagh Jail.—A.P.

LATE JUSTICE LALIT MOHAN BANNERJI

U. P. Gazette's Eulogy

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

The following obituary notice appears in the U. P. Gazette:—

The Governor-in-Council has learned with great regret of the death at Allahabad of Hon. Mr Justice Lalit Mohan Banerji, son of one of the most distinguished judges of the High Court. He himself early made a reputation as an advocate and a lawyer. He was appointed Government Pleader in 1916 and confirmed as Government Advocate in 1924. In 1926 he was made a permanent judge of the Allahabad High Court. By his premature death the Province loses a man of distinctive personality, who will be remembered not only for his professional ability, but for his services in the cause of the development of motoring in India. His Excellency wishes to convey to his relatives his own and his Government's deep sympathies in their bereavement.—A. P.

CAPITATION TRIBUNAL

Sir Shadilal Given A Round Of Parties

LAHORE, October 21.

Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice, on the eve of his departure for London to join the capitation Tribunal as a member is being given round of parties. The High Court Bar Association gave a garden party in his honour this afternoon. Over 500 persons attended includinng Captain Sikandarhayat, the former Governor of the Punjab all the judges of the High Court with their wives, prominent lawyers, members of the Judiciary and prominent citizens.—A.P.

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WANTED by European, a young and smart INDIAN to act as SECRETARY and COMPANION, willing to travel India. Write, state age to Box No. 1817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
5668

WANTED—A B. E to work as SECRETARY of the Dholka Municipality. Two years binding essential, one having experience of Municipal work preferred. Apply before 5th ..mber 1932 stating qualifications etc and minimum pay expected to PRESIDENT, Dholka Municipality.
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WANTED—Four FIELD INSPECTORS for The Country Insurance Co., Ltd., to be attached to Bombay Branch. Starting salary Rs. 50/- plus Interclass Railway fare and Rs. 1-8 as daily allowance when on business tour of the Company—Small investment in the company shall be necessary on joining. Please apply: MENUR & CO., Stephen House Calcutta or Mr. S. Raha, B.A., B.L., SECRETARY, (on tour) COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, Frere Road, Bombay. (Interview between 3 to 5 p.m.
A R 8233

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WANTED—An energetic SALESMAN on salary with commission, one acquainted with fishing stores preferred. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 1821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 8239

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A R 8240

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED Ladies-Gentlemen, seeking employments, to enlist assistance. Applications with testimonials invited. Prospectus against postages. ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
A R 8237

WANTED—A Hindu Physical Instructor, expert in Double-bar Acrobatics Lezim, Dagger—Sword—Fighting Malkhamb, etc., from 5-30 to 8-30 P.M. Apply with minimum salary before 28th October to Box No. 1823, Advtg. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—AGENTS for selling half-anna Daily and one-anna "Sunday Chronicle" in unrepresented places. Apply for terms to THE MANAGER, the Bombay Chronicle" C. Ltd., P Box No 322 Bombay
A

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C R8248

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Mr. MANIK LAL BANNERJEE have been terminated and he has now no concern with the undersigned Universal Trading Union carrying on business at 21, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. The public is hereby warned against dealing with him in any manner whatsoever for and on behalf of the Universal Trading Union. Any person so dealing with him after this notice will do so at his own risk.
Bombay 21st day of October, 1932.
Universal Trading Union,
B. BHATTACHARYA,
Manager.
21, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of SANEHIRAM JOHORMULL, of Kalbadevi Road Bombay in which our client Babu Sreeram Jhunjhunwalla was a partner has been dissolved and the authority granted to any person whatsoever to act on behalf of the said firm has been cancelled. No person is now holding any authority to act on behalf of the said firm.
Dated this 19th day of October, 1932.
P. D. HIMATUNGHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Sreeram Jhunjhunwalla.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
8688.

Bombay Municipality

TENDERS for Constructing an Air Compressor Station at Victoria Gardens will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1932.
All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1932.
5685.

Public Notices.

Bombay Municipality

TENDERS for the supply of 230,000 lbs. of liquid Chlorine required by the Hydraulic Engineer's Department for chlorinating the City's Water supply will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 15th November, 1932.
Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at the Office of Chief Accountant in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Liquid Chlorine."
Forms of tender will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per copy to any one, deputed to receive them, by the Hydraulic Engineer who will on application give any further information that may be required.
H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
5632.

Imperial Bank of India

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 28th and 29th instant, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
W. LAMOND,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 18th October 1932.
5674

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARISHCHANDRA BHAGWANTRAO SHIRODKAR of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client, the two pieces of land bearing Final Plots Number 52 and 53 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle, together admeasuring 1326 square yards or thereabouts, together with all the structures thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.
All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.
Dated the 21st day of October 1932.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court
5690.

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of a certain mortgage deb belonging to the estate of Hiralal, son of Bhat Poonamchand Pitamber Akheram an Audich Brahmin Hindu, minor, who resided at No. 32, Kandewady Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased
Bai GOKLIBAI widow of Bhat Poonamchand Pitamber Akheram, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at House No. 32, Kandewadi, Girgaum, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.
Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Seventh day of October, 1932, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary,
& Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 7th day of October, 1932.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5680

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1697 of 1932.

AHMED ABDULLA MUSA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ghogari Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff
vs.
1) CASSUM AHMED BARWARIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bapu Hajam Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) CASSUM USMAN, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) HAJI VALIMAHOMED UMERBHAI, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bapu Hajam Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, (4) ABDULLA UMER, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, (5) ISMAIL TARMAHOMED, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ghogari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, (6) UMER DOSSA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, (7) MAHOMED ABDULLA GHEEWALA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, (8) JUSUB KHAMISSA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, and (9) HAJI ESMAIL ABDUL KARIM RESHAMWALLA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Bhawnagari Jamat of Halai Memons, of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To
The Members of the Bhawnagari Jamat of Halai Memons of Bombay.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order, dated 12th day of October, 1932, Notice is hereby given under Order I rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed by the abovenamed plaintiff against the abovenamed defendants on behalf of himself and all other members of the Bhawnagari Jamat of Halai Memons of Bombay praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) It may be declared that the alleged expulsion from caste and ex-communication of the plaintiff is wrongful, illegal, invalid and not binding;
(b) it may be declared that all proceedings had and resolutions, if any, passed at the alleged meeting of the Managing Committee or Council held on the 21st April 1932, are illegal invalid and not binding;
(c) it may be declared that all proceedings had and resolutions, if any, passed at the Jamat meeting held on the 24th April, 1932, are illegal invalid and not binding;
(d) that all reference, if any to the expulsion from caste and ex-communication of the plaintiff and to the alleged offence committed by him and the resolution, if any to that effect appearing in the minutes of the proceedings of the said alleged meeting, of the Managing Committee or Council held on the 21st April, 1932, and of the said Jamat meeting held on the 24th April, 1932, be ordered to be expunged and deleted;
(e) it may be declared that the plaintiff is entitled to be readmitted into the said caste and to be reinstated a member thereof;
(f) the defendants be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from in any wise acting on or carrying into effect the said alleged resolution and/or announcement expelling from caste and excommunicating the plaintiff;
(g) that defendants 1 to 9 or any of them be ordered to pay to the plaintiff such sum as and by way of damages as this Honourable Court may deem fit;
(h) that defendants 1 to 9 be ordered to pay to the plaintiff costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum or that the plaintiff's costs of this suit may be otherwise provided for; and
(i) that the plaintiff may have such further and other re-

Legal Notices

liefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND THAT the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 19th day of December, 1932.
Dated this 21st day of October, 1932.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
Messrs. GHULAMALI, NOORANI AND CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5683

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Succession Certificate to the estate of BHAT POONAMCHAND PITAMBERDAS alias PUNAMCHAND PITAMBERDAS alias BHATT POONAMCHAND PITAMBERDAS, of Bombay Hindu, who resided at No. 32, Kandewady, Girgaum, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased
Bai GOKLIBAI, widow of the deceased of Bombay Hindu, residing at House No. 32, Kandewadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.
Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twelfth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary,
& Senior Master,
H. A. VAKIL.

The 7th day of October, 1932.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5681

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of RADHABAI, widow of Narayan Krishnaji Bhoine, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at House No. 104, New Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
GAJANAN SHIVSHANKAR NIRGUDE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 299 Sandhurst Road, West outside the Fort of Bombay the Sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Seventh day of October, 1932, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary.
& Senior Master
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 7th day of October, 1932.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5680

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of RADHABAI, widow of Narayan Krishnaji Bhoine, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at House No. 104, New Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
GAJANAN SHIVSHANKAR NIRGUDE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 299 Sandhurst Road, West outside the Fort of Bombay the Sole Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twelfth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary,
& Senior Master,
H. A. VAKIL.

The 12th day of October, 1932.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5677

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
... Apollo Street, Fort.

Sale of 'Gool Villa" property situate at Lonavla, advertised to take place to-morrow (Sunday), the 23rd instant has been POSTPONED 'sine die'.
BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Local Dealers Nervous

DEMAND SLACK

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

The depressed state of the Yarn Market reported last week continued during the week under review and prices were more inclined to decline. During the whole of the past week buying was limited and just sufficient for immediate requirements. Cotton market has also remained unsettled with narrow fluctuations but with a tendency for further decline in prices. Reports of continued depression in Trade throughout the whole world with uncertain political situation everywhere have had their usual effect on the Indian markets and naturally yarn markets have not been able to escape from their effect. Local dealers have become very nervous since after the publication of the last Bureau and whilst apparently the prices of all kinds of yarns appear cheap and attractive, surprisingly there has been no inclination on the part of the dealers, consumers or investors to enter the market at the present moment and to make free purchases for any big quantities. On the other hand, everybody prefers to wait and watch further developments and to do something on the Muhurat day by the end of this month. At any rate none of them is inclined to believe that the prices will improve in the next few days, but, on the other hand some people are of opinion that they will get better rates by waiting still further. Probably on Divali and New Year days they expect to make better purchases. Reports from almost all important consuming centres go to show that the yarn markets are depressed all over this vast country and demand continues to remain rather slack every where. The future tendency is therefore very uncertain and we will not be surprised if prices go down still further.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing important to report in this class of yarns and whilst ready rates have been going down, forward business is almost at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS.

A further decline in this class of yarns has been inevitable in sympathy with some decline in Cotton and also due to limited off-take. Import Houses have also been showing some eagerness to make some sales for forward deliveries, but whilst apparently their prices appear attractive, dealers prefer to wait for further few days. Stocks on the other hand are very heavy due to larger arrivals during the last few months, and limited consumption. Even the important consuming districts are full of Japanese and Shanghai yarns and prices are reported to be declining everywhere. Sampin have declined to some extent whereas Japanese Exchange has remained unchanged at last week's level.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:

Syndicate prices remained unchanged, but Japanese goods have been selling at very cheap prices and there has been a further small decline in prices during the week. Offtake is very limited owing to huge stocks in consuming districts and continued selling pressure in Japanese good. No forward business of importance has been possible.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been now showing some inclination to make sales even at lower rates but in the absence of buyers forthcoming for any substantial quantities they believe it unadvisable to lower their rates to a considerable extent. Monsoon has been generally satisfactory everywhere and this is a good time for large demand for all Indian yarns, but surprisingly all important markets have been reporting sorrowful tale, and dealers and consumers have been extremely cautious and it seems therefore that no business of importance is likely to be possible before the New Year.

PATHÈ CINEMA
DAILY AT 3-30 6-30 & 10-PM
presents
CONGRESS DANCES
A ufa SUPER-PRODUCTION RELEASED BY UNITED ARTISTS
with
LILIAN HARVEY
HENRY GARAT - CONRAD VEIDT
JUST ONCE FOR ALL TIME
does good luck greet you,
lead you on to Paradise?
To happiness beyond
all price? The flow'rs
LIVE, LAUGH AND LOVE
Take what th
Live, laugh and
Drink to the dregs
Laugh, love and live!
Here's something different from anything you have ever seen! See the wonderful, unforgettable story of the romance of a shop girl, who claimed the heart of a King—set a nation aflame! You'll thrill to these love songs and you'll enjoy every foot of this picture.
It broke all records in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin .... it will be the record breaking sensation of the year in Bombay.
PATHE
HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THEY HAVE NOW INSTALLED THE LATEST BEST
WESTERN ELECTRIC
SOUND APPARATUS

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Shippers To India Optimistic

(BY MAIL)

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Since the weavers' strike was settled cloth buyers over-seas have expected a much greater reduction in prices than is justified by the new rates of pay, and it will probably take some time to induce them to adjust their offers to the correct level. It is an extraordinary thing at there was much more business booked during the strike than there has been since, though the amount of enquiry from practically all parts of the World is greater than ever.

CLOTH.

Manufacturers have been inundated with enquiry for prices ever since the strike was settled, but offers were as much as 15 per cent out and had to be sent out for amendment. Leading shippers to India now take a more optimistic view of the outlook. The boycott has died down and the country is more settled. Duties on non-British goods have been raised, and stocks in all centres are small. All these factors point to a healthier position, and the next few months should see an appreciable increase in the exports of Lancashire cotton goods to India.

The demand from Ceylon is adversely affected by the unprecedented dumping of cheap Japanese goods. So serious has this become that the principal collector of customs there declared that "something must be done in the near future to protect the piecegoods trade from further exploitation." In some cloths, Japan's exports to Ceylon have increased from eight to twelvefold in the last three years, and prices at which these are being dumped show reductions ranging from 15 per cent to as much as 70 per cent in the case of artificial silk goods. These are not regarded as legitimate price cuts but is part of a determined attempt by dumping methods to oust Lancashire goods and to secure the market for Japan

YARN.

It is expected that the Master Spinners' Federation will instruct their members at the end of this week to post notices of a reduction of 15 per cent, to come into operation at the end of next week. We expect that an amicable agreement will be reached at the last moment, but at present the position looks rather critical. The feeling among the operatives is that as the weavers have accepted a substantial reduction, they would be fighting a losing battle from the start if they went out on strike. They realise that the weavers had a much lower wage level than the spinning section even before the dispute.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals H M
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Nagpur Express	14-00
Punjab Mail	14-50
Poona Express	19-30
Allahabad Express	20-30
	Departures. H M
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-30
Poona Mail	15-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16-45
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	21-15
Madras Mail	21-45
Nagpur Express	22-00

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H M
No 8 Up Passenger	5-20
No 20 Up Delhi Express	5-55
No 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6-45
No 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7-50
No 4 Up Frontier Mail	8-55
No 12 Up Passenger	14-30
No 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19-5
No 6 Up Passenger	20 45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H M
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8-45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8-55
No 11 Down Passenger	13-25
No 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20- 0
No 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	20-45
No 3 Down Frontier Mail	21-45
No 19 Down Delhi Express	22- 0
No. 7 Down Passenger	22-15

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers) arrives	9- 5
On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9-45

Uneventful Week In New York Cotton

90 Per Cent OF WEALTH HELD BY 2 Per Cent POPULATION IN AMERICA

Solution For Those Who Chose To "Wait & See"

Bombay, October 20.

Messrs. Langley and Co., in their report state:—

The week in New York has been uneventful. Offtake on trade accounts appears to have been fairly well maintained but, with speculation dormant, hedge selling is more than sufficient to fill the demand for contracts.

Additionally, Mr. Hoover's chances of re-election appear to be remote. The first task of the New President, whether Republican or Democrat, will undoubtedly be to endeavour to return America to the upgrade. But, meanwhile, it is said that 90 per cent. of American wealth is held by only 2 per cent. of the population. That 2 per cent. is very closely allied by American markets and as it views with suspicion some of the more liberal tendencies of Mr. Roosevelt there is, for the time being, little to encourage constructive speculation.

ELECTION PROBLEM.

Our latest advices are that while the return of Mr. Roosevelt was originally looked upon as a bearish factor from a market point of view it is now considered to be less so an encouraging example of a determination to look on the brighter side of the inevitable.

As to when the elections will be discounted it is difficult to say anything beyond the probability that they will be discounted before they take place and that is the first week in November. Thereafter sentiment might be more helpful.

Fluctuations in the Liverpool market have been wider owing to weaker sterling exchange Just as the removal of official support in London was not generally anticipated so is it impossible to express any opinion other than one which might be upset at any moment by a change in official policy.

BUYING DOLLARS.

The facts as we see them are that the British Government have undertaken to make war debt payments due in December. We understand that the newly elected President will not take office until March of next year. It is therefore seems reasonable to assume that there will be no change, before Deecember, in the American demand for those payments and they will, accordingly, have to be made. How much Britain already holds in America it is impossible to say. Funds have a habit of appearing in places where their presence is not generally suspected, but, from the Government's point of view, buying dollars and at the same time supporting sterling is not without difficulty

Additionally, it might be argued that, during the commodity purchasing season the British Government, for the purpose of an adjustment in the trade balance, might wish to check imports.

The real reason is of course, in the minds of the Treasury officials and there it is likely to remain unless questions in Parliament bring to light an acceptable clue. Left alone, Treasury officials are not normally loquacious.

STERLING WILL WEAKEN.

A reasonable conclusion would appear to be that, without official support, at this season of the year sterling will weaken. The Government appeared to help the market later yesterday but regarding their general policy we can be no more helpful than the late Lord Oxford when he suggested that a solution would be provided for those who chose to "wait and see".

Exchange fluctuations introduce an additional uncertainty to cotton. We are, however, in agreement with our Liverpool agents who say that "purchases in weak markets during the next few weeks should be profitable".

LOCAL SITUATION.

In Bombay, throughout the week considerable resistance has been shown to American pressure. With new crop not yet moving contracts are scarce. Additionally, there has recently been a greatly improved shipment demand and in a market where export inquiry had hitherto been negligible the effect of the improvement was magnified—particularly so in view of the absence of any selling pressure and the difficulties in the way of free trading in the Forward market. These difficulties, we are glad to be able to report, have now been removed but coincident with their removal came weaker sterling. Not unnaturally the market took fall advantage of its opportunity and until selling on Japanese accounts appeared just before the close yesterday contracts were abnormally scarce.

In previous reports we have emphasized the fact that in the Far East and in Europe Indian cotton holdings were, as the result of last year's short crop and very dear parity, much below normal. But that does not mean that spinners in foreign markets will pay any price demanded for Indian cotton.

The crop outlook during the week has improved on fairly widespread rains. In the Berars, Akola reports an inch and Khamgaon 1.30 inches. Amraoti up to the 18th instant had received only 30 cents but the district, as a whole, has greatly benefitted and cotton has been added to the crop.

In the Central provinces, Nagpur reported 90 cents spread over three days while Central India stations report heavier but welcome rains.

Taking the Oomra districts together we are of the opinion that the crop increase potentially achieved during the week might well be considerable.

There have been light showers in Broach and Surat but these districts and also Gujerat could do with further rain.

Crop prospects generally are now satisfactory—a condition which it was difficult reasonable to anticipate some two months ago. Shipment commitments are much below normal. The recent improvement in inquiry helped matters but it can hardly be expected to be maintained if the present strength continues in the Forward market. For the time being there will be no marked increase in selling pressure but within two months the supply of contracts should increase materially.

For a long shot operation we favour sales in Bombay against purchases in Liverpool.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Quiet

CALCUTTA, Oct 21.

Jute Shares ruled quiet throughout the session with a small turnover In coals a few deals changed hands at about current levels. In Teas enquiry remained steady while only a limited business was put through. The miscellaneous shew no chance. Securities were quiet.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 54/5 small lot; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 84/8 small lot; 4½ per cent bonds 1934 100/4; 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 101/2 small lot; 5 per cent. New Loan 1940/43 100/15; 5 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1944 99; 5½ per cent. loan 1938/40 103/4 small lo

Banks:—Central Bank of India 19/4 small lot Imperial Bank fully paid 1279 small odd lot; Imperial Bank county 309.

Railways: — Burdwan Cutwa Railway 62; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy. 87; Hardwar Dehra Railway 94; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 70 small lot.

Cotton:—Kesoram 4/5

Coals: Aldhi 1/12; Burrakur 9/13 small lots; Mundulpoor 4/2; Raneegunge 29/4.

Jutes: Barnagore 126 small lot; Birla pref. 86; Clive 24/4; Clive "A" pref. 114/8; Dalhousie ordy. 328 small lot. Empire pref. 120; Howrah 39/10; Hukumchand ordy. 18; Kamarhatty 383 small lots; Kankinarrah 370 small lot; National 19/6 small lot; Reliance pref. 125; Standard 271/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/6; Karanpura Development 7; Burn Co. ordy. 123 small lot; Indian Galvanizing 9/8 odd lot; Indian Iron and Steel 4/14; Triton Insurance 158; Indian Wood products 20/10; Titaghur paper ordy. 3/8; Calcutta Steam Navigation 98.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 29/10 Ryam 40.

Tea Shares: Bishnauth 18/4; Central Cachar 42; Dufflaghur 8/12; Rajabhat 21/4.—A. P.

COTTON MARKET NORMAL

Brokers' Release Talks On

BOMBAY, Friday.

The cotton market continued its normal working to-day at Sheikh Memon Street, after several days of excitement and suspense. Soon after the bell rang at 12 noon, the brokers started doing business on a large scale. At the doors of the market neither the police nor the picketers were present.

It is understood that negotiations are now in progress with the Government for the release of the five cotton brokers who are detained in the Byculla jail and the nine brokers who are undergoing sentences of imprisonment under the Ordinance.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21.

Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
Hutkhola, Wilson, Rangoon.
Salsaas, Herikson, Miri.
Carthage, Jack, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 22.

Carthage, Jack, London.

LOADING.

Oct. 21.

Steamer Hatkhola, for Calcutta.
Steamer Rawalpindi for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Carthage:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Carthage, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Hatkhola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Hatkhola, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Salsaas:—The B. S. O. S. & D. Coy.'s steamer Salsaas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

Shown on the Screen

"THE WET PARADE"

STRONG OFFERING AT CAPITOL THEATRE

Picture Presents Gigantic Panorama of Nation's Turmoil—Outstanding Cast Includes Dorothy Jordan, Robert Young, Lewis Stone, Walter Huston

The chaos, fervid excitement and intense drama of modern times provides a sensational background for "The Wet Parade" opens to-day at the Capitol theatre as one of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's most important releases.

The picture covers three national periods, the pre-war era, the war years during which the prohibition enactment was passed and the modern period in which flagrant disregard of the law has given rise to innumerable dramatic conflicts and has resulted in such typically modern phenomena as racketeers, crime waves political corruption, kidnapping rings, speakeasies, and graft in hundreds of forms.

The picture strikes the pulse of life as it is lived in the United States to-day. Its episodes are such as may be read about in the daily news columns and editorial pages, but as was the case of such M-G-M hits as "The Big Parade" and "The Big House", its great theme merely serves as a background to the intimate and stirring love story of the plot.

This story concerns the daughter of a Southern aristocrat whose attempt to live up to the reputation of Southern gentlemen as great drinkers results in the impoverishment of his family and eventually causes him to commit suicide. As a consequence, the daughter has a horror of seeing her brother fall into the same errror and makes every effort to keep him in the straight and narrow path.

She runs into difficulties when they both come to New York and the brother gets in with a fast, drinking crowd of modern sophisticates. But here she meets the son of a ward politician who shares her hatred for drinking because of the tragedy in which his own family is involved through the father's intemperate habits. The two join forces and their fight to win happiness for themselves and others is won only after participation in a series of amazing and thrilling circumstances.

Dorothy Jordan, as the heroine, plays her most difficult and ambitious role in this picture, a portrayal which carries her far from the lighter roles of such earlier films as "Shipmates" and "Hell Divers" Robert Young, who scored as the son in "The Sin of Madelon Claudet", also is given far greater opportunities here as the politician's son who falls in love with Miss Jordan. The film's outstanding character portrayals are in the hands of such experts as Lewis Stone, who plays the Southern aristocrat, and Walter Huston as the ward politician.

The unusually strong cast also includes Nell Hamilton as Miss Jordan's brother, the amusing Jimmy Durante, who as a revenue agent, contributes numerous laughs to various episodes; Wallace Ford, remembered for his excellent work opposite Joan Crawford in "Possessed"; Myrna Loy, Joan Marsh, John Miljan, Emma Dunn, Frederick Burton, Clarence Muse, Clara Blandick, Reginald Barlow, John Larkin, Gertrude Howard Forrester Harvey and John Beck. The production was filmed under the direction of Victor Fleming. The picture being twice the usual length, there are no side films besides the news reel preceding it. Patrons should therefore be in time.

"The Wet Parade" with Dorothy Jordan Robert Young and Lewis Stone Upton Sinclair novel drama shown at the Capitol

MUSICAL COMEDY

At The Palace Talkies

Some of the most popular productions of the United Artists will be screened for the first time on the Western Electric Sound System in Bombay at the Palace Talkies, near Byculla Railway Station. The first of these, "One Heavenly Night", a sparkling musical comedy will be shown this, week for the Divali holidays.

John Boles, the popular baritone singer and actor is co-starred with Evelyn Lave, the golden-voiced opera star. The scene of the dramatic romance is laid in Budapest, where Fritzi, the darling of cabaret patrons in the night life of the city, has, through her scandalous behaviour incurred the censure of the law and is banished for six months. Lilli, a flower girl, worships Fritzi, and is easily induced by the singer to accept the exile in her stead. How this leads Lilli to a mad romance with the Count, and the results of the discovery of the deception is told in frolicsome action, witty dialogue, and tuneful song. Colorful costumes, and a large cast of citizens, peasants, soldiers, swells and police, and the atmosphere of both castle, and cabaret are presented in a typically lavish Goldwn yproduction. Evelyn Laye has the role of Lilli the heroine; the other half of the love action being entrusted to the capable John Boles, who is heard to advantage in a number of selections.

TOM MIX AS TEXAS RANGER

At The Rialto

"The Texas Bad Man" opens to-day at the Rialto. Tom Mix, the two fisted Texas cowboy was in the midst of all the shootin' and was furnishing the lion's share of the excitement. If there were any unbelieving Mix patrons in the screen world before "The Texas Bad Man", there will unquestionably be none after they view it. Mix plays a stalwart Texas Ranger in the disguise of a nasty, bold bandit—all to round up a gang of desperate crooks—and what a round up it is. There is shooting riding and general excitement galore and Tom Mix carries of his honours like the great picture star he is. The country unquestionably needs more Tom Mix in addition to meeting the well known emergency of a good five-cent cigar. Beautiful Lucille Powers is entirely adequate as the heroine. Willard Robertson gives a finished performance as the dualnatured crook and Fred Kohler leaves nothing to be desired as the vicious villain.

"The Texas Bad Man" shown at the Rialto this week.

John Boles And Evelyn Haye In "One Heavenly Night" shown at the Palace Talkies.

11TH WEEK OF "SHYAM SUNDER"

At The West-End Cinema

The popularity of Saraswati Cinetone's first Marathi talkie masterpiece "Shyam Sunder" is increasing. The daily rush of audiences at the West-End Cinema, Lamington Road, has compelled the management to keep it stil running for the 11th week.

Master Modak, the boy-prodigy who has been rightly hailed as the new "Bail Gandharva," gives a musical treat with his exquisitely sweet voice. He is suitably supported by Miss Shanta Apte. There are also good coric situations in this picture which brings to vivid life the romantic episodes of Shri Krishna.

"FOUR RASCALS" AT THE IMPERIAL

Bright Indian Comedy-Talkie

Ranjit Movietone enters now in the field of comedy. This is entitled the "Four Rascals," perhaps the first modern full-length comedy talkie in Hindi, which is enlivened with six catchy songs It is shown to-day at the Imperial, Lamington Road.

The principal characters are skillfully portrayed by Ghory, the well-known comedian, Adi Billimoria, Keki Adajania and Dikshit. The story has been specially written by Mr. Jitubhai P. Mehta, a well-known Gujarati writer and journalist, and Mr. Jayant Desai, a director of the Ranjits. The latter's capable direction is responsible for the clever production.

The plot centres round the amusing situations brought about by two crazy-headed fathers and their two sons.

GENE GERRARD AT THE ROXY

Hilarious Comedy

One of the funniest films ever presented will be on view this week at the Roxy, New Queen's Road, opposite Chowpatty Level Crossing. This is "Out of the Blue," featuring the inimitable comedian Gene Geruard heading a strong cast of well known players, including the charming star Jessie Matthews.

It is a light-hearted story one long scream of laugh from start to finish. The ball is kept rolling in a fast movving and snappily staged succession of farce comedy. The fun is put over at a rare pace, and the development of the central theme is admirably sustained by the brilliant fooling of Gene Gerrard in the roll of Bill. His portrayal is bright and snappy throughout. Artistic sets have been specially built for this picture, a picturesque 16th century house forming the back ground of the story.

An additional attraction of the programme, besides the New Empire Gazette will be a short film which presents Jack Hobbs teaching how to play cricket properly.

"The Texas Bad Man" shown at the Rialto this week.

"WOMAN IN ROOM 13"

At The Wellington Talkies

Dictaphones, a jealous husband, a revengeful ex-husband, an alluring demi-mondaine, a tenor Casanova and a stately lady about whom a whirlpool of action centers—these are the principal characters in the colorful and exciting "The Woman in Room 13" Elissa Landi's Fox drama, which runs at the Wellington Talkies, this week.

With such a diversified group of actors almost anything could happen, and under Henry King's expert direction the story leaps swiftly from one emotional peak to another in a manner that provides plenty of entertainment and thrills. Dictaphones play no small small part in the plot, with one of these clever little instruments responsible for the initial success of the rejected hubby's diabolical schemes, and another serving to strengthen everything out at the finish.

In the story Elissa Landi secures a much-needed divorce from Ralph Bellamy and thereby wrecks his political aspirations. When she marries Neil Hamilton, Bellamy plans revenge, and deftly arouses Hamilton's suspicions of his wife's innocent relations with Gilbert Roland. Roland is involved with Myrna Loy and is trying to end that affair and begin a new one with Landi.

As a result of Bellamy's scheme, Hamilton breaks into Roland's apartment, finds him dead and sees a woman fleeing down the fire escape. Hamilton is sure the woman is Landi, and at his trial at the charge of killing Roland the various strands of Bellamy's web tangle matters to an apparently hopeless point. How Landi, after vainly trying to save her husband from prison, finally learns the truth and gets him free forms the climax of this powerful drama.

NEW LAUGH FILM

At The Excelsior Theatre

It's a Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey comedy, this Radio Pictures "Caught Plastered" which opens at the Excelsior Theatre to-day. That is "enough said".

However, for the benefit of those who haven't seen these incorrigible laugh king, the picture not only is funny, but it is funny in an altogether refreshing way. It combines new laughs and dramatic tensity. In between these two extremes are little giggles, big smiles and heart aches.

Opposite Wheeler is Dorothy Lee, a combination jestingly called the "Romeo and Juliet of the comedy world." Wheeler's whimsical love-making annd Dorothy's charm are very much in evidence all through the picture.

Douglas MacLean wrote the original story and also supervised production.

"CONGRESS DANCES"

At The Pathe Cinema

Pathe Cinema, one of the finest theatres in Bombay, reopened yesterday with Western Electric sound apparatus. The installation of this machine was carried out under personal supervision of Mr. Johnson of Western Electric Co. The equipment installed is absolutely the latest and the Pathe Cinema can now well boast of having the best theatre best sound and best pictures. "Congress Dances" the great UFA production released by United Artists will be continued until the 28th inst. This picture is a musical comedy of the very best type and UFA have achieved in it something that has not yet been accomplished, good music good acting and intriguing story On Saturday the 29th October the first of the big Paramount pictures will be shown. It is "One Hour with You" featuring Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald.

COMPROMISING DAPHNE

At The Empire

"Compromising Daphne" a British International Picture coming this week to the Excelsior is a sparkling and vivacious comedy from the famous West End farce by "Valentine" the author of "Tons of Money."

The film is produced with speed and bubles with youthful high spirits and those who like to enjoy a real laugh should on no accout miss this.

George and Daphne are in love but cannot get the permission of Daphne's father, Ponsonby, to marry As a last resort Daphne arranges for George to visit her late at night and compromise her. Ponsonby hears of this and forestalls George, who innocently compromises Sadie, a friend of Daphne's. Ponsonby and Sadie's father co-operate in making things difficult for George, and after he has received a well deserved lesson, parental blessing is given to the young couple.

"A HONEYMOON ADVENTURE"

At The Empress Theatre

For popular entertainment nothing can equal a real honest-to-goodness thriller which thrills by sheer exuberant action.

Taking this as an axiom then, it can safely be said that the Associated Radio Picture "A Honeymoon Adventure" which is being shown at the Empress from to-day will entertain.

For if ever a picture moves fast this one does. In fact in this respect it might be said that it is American in its slickness. One particular sequence in which the villian chases and overtakes an express train is one of the most thrilling and most cleverly handled slice of thrill-soaked action ever put on the screen and can be guaranteed to bring any audience to the edge of their seats.

Maurice Elvey, its director, has been well served by his cast inasmuch as Benita Hume, Harold Huth and Peter Hannen, to say nothing of the rest of the players, enter into the spirit of the picture in a manner which makes for exhilarating movement and sparkling dialogue.

Gene Gerrard And Jessie Mathews in "Out of the Blue" shown at the Roxy.

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Daily Sales Of Hedges Weighing New York Cotton Market Down

YARNS DULL AND DEPRESSED

Cotton Safer Investment Than High Priced Securities

At the moment cotton prices are influenced by Southern Hedge selling on Roosevelt's speetch forecasting a heavy deficit in the American Budget.

New Orleans, Wall street and Southern selling was responsible for the decline despite better stock market.

The market well supplied with limited buying orders. Present commodity prices appear safer for investment as compared with high priced securities.

More or less, cotton at the moment is a trading affair but prices are undoubtedly cheap and purchases on all breaks are advisable for quick turns.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The New York cotton futures market ruled easier in the absence of any important buying and also by Southern hedge selling and more favourable weather. The market opened irregular January delivery 5 points lower but March was quoted unchanged. There was some scattered selling and buying which in turn depressed and improved prices, the market touching the highest level at noon when January was quoted 6.44. Later on prices declined under increased selling pressure and a decline of 14 points was recorded from the highest level. The market closed at a net decline of 13 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 23 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points at 6.30c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points on scattered Bombay and trade buying. The market was small and remained steady upto New York opening which was disappointing and then declined to sag. The market closed unchanged to a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.54d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures closed unchanged and Egyptian cotton prices declined 3 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 19 to 36 points.

COTTON SAFER INVFSTMENT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Despite better Wall St. advices cotton prices eased on hedge selling influenced Roosevelt's speech forecasting a heavy deficit in the American budget. To checkmate the outflow of funds from London resulting from poor call-money rates there are rumours that Government may float a new issue at low interest to replace the redemption of foreign holdings or convert further War Loan at cheaper rates to make up any deficit in the Budget caused by payment of American debt provision for which was not made in the last season. This will likely prevent any undue depreciation in Sterling. Although commodity markets look being trading affairs for the time being present prices appear to be a safer investment than comparatively higher priced securities.

ADVOCATE CAREFUL PURCHASES.

In the course of their weekly report Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson, Liverpool writes under date October 5:—

"We can only repeat the advice that we have given lately and suggest an adherence to the "Bull" side. We even believe that, unless values harden between now and next Saturday, it will probably pay to be a little long over the report. In any event, we should suggest taking advantage of any break that may occur after the issuance of the document. Despite the unsettled World conditions, reports from many centres indicate an improving state of affairs, and the World's takings are on satisfactory lines as compared to last year, pointing to a gradual expansion in consumption. If, therefore, efforts towards reconstruction of the World are gradually successful, the power to absorb our commodity will probably be surprising. The size of the crop, or the largeness of the carry-over, would then matter but little, and it is for this reason, not so much for crop accounts, that we advocate careful purchasing on weak markets."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 6.44 (11.46 a.m.) lowest 6.30 (2-59 p.m.)

Messrs. Anderson Clayton and Co. have received the following cable from their New York Office: "Heavy movement with prospects increasing. Big volume of hedging. Small interest speculation. Trade buys moderately on declines. Slightly easier basis actual cotton west of Mississippi. Still nigh Atlantic states where holding is tight. Spinners fair buyers Piecegoods less active and turnover small."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have erceived to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Spot House selling. Hedging. Covering.

New York: Opened lower owing to unfavourable Liverpool cables. Hedging. New Orleans, Wall Street and Southern selling. Heavy hedging. Local selling during the afternoon. Cotton goods market. yarn market—dull and depressed. Small business.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

Cotton: Market is well supplied with limited buying orders. so it will be rather difficult for any decline to extend very far, stronger technical position, but daily hedge sales weighing the market down. We believe that cotton is cheap at present prices, and that on all breaks purchases are advisable.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

South firm. hedge selling diminishing, uncertainty American elections about discounted, purchases Liverpool preferable owing depreciation sterling.

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-25 a.m. No precipitation, slightly warmer.

11-50 a.m.: Between midnight and daylight weather cool, no precipitation

12-07 p.m.: New York cables:—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Central Texas: Leafworms destroyed all leaves cotton open, condition spotted, picking slow, farmers picking mostly without extra labour."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Think the declin has gone far enough at present.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 20.

December	6.26—14
January 1933	6.30—18
March 1933	6.38—13
May 1933	6.47—15
Middling Spot	6.35—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 20

October	6.15—23
December	6.25—17
Middling Spot	6.30—17

New York, Oct. 20

New York, 10-55 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January	6.39
March	6.48
May	6.57

New York, Oct. 20.

New York.—Noon Call.—

January	6.41
March	6.50
May	6.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 20.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 36,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain, 6,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 14,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

	10-10 a.m. quotations	To-day's price.
October 1932	....	5.24
November 1932		6.21—01
December 1932		5.19+01
January 1933	5.25	5.17
February 1933		5.17
March 1933	5.26	5.18
April 1933		5.18—01
May 1933	5.27	5.19—01
June 1933		5.19—01
July 1933	5.27	5.19—01
August 1933		5.18—01
September		5.18—01
October		5.17—01
Middling Spot		5.54—03

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Jan 392; March 386; May 379

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A-M (2.04) Liverpool May (5.13) Rs. 19½ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York: Broach A-M (2.04) New York May (6.47) Rs. 7½ at 3.40 Cross Rate.

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Castorseed	May	33	1 0
Groundnuts	February	33	8 6
Linseed	May	6	12 6
Wheat	May	5	1 3

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/2 Highest Rs. 33/4/6 Lowest Rs. 32/15/6 Closing Rs. 33/3/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/10 Highest Rs. 33/14 Lowest Rs. 33/7/ Closing Rs. 33/12/6

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 21

The local silver market is steady. Shanghai T T on New York opened at 1-9 5/16 and closed at 1.9 1/4 easy. Rates in the local market were as under:—

Bar silver ready	55-13-0
Kartak delivery	56-2-0
Magsar delivery	56-8-0
Bar gold ready	29-12-0
Sovereigns ready	18-14-0
Sovereigns November	18-14-0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Sakellaridis, October	7.60
November	7.66
December	7.63
January 1933	7.74
March 1933	7.82
May 1933	7.89
July 1933	7.96
F.G.F. Spot	8.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 20.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton Oct5Nov. sellers £12/3/9

Rapeseed Torio. Hull/Continent. Oct/Nov. nominal £11/17/6.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed Calcutta. (London) ton Oct/Nov. nominal £10/16/3

Linseed La Plata, C I F Hull ton, Oct. nominal £8/15/0

Linseed Bombay. (London) ton, Oct/Nov. ominal £11/17/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. Nov/Dec. sellers 17/1 1/2

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. Jan/Apr. sellers 18

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot. sellers 2-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Oct. 20.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	140,400,000
Public Depocit	30,800,000
Other Deposit	105,700,000
Government Securities	66,200,000
Other Securities	31,700,000
Notes and coin	56,200,000
Notes in circulation	359,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	41.19 p.c.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes 26 Oct|Nov quoted.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. cargoes 26 Oct|Nov quoted.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 26|9 October paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels no offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Calcutta Oct|Dec per cwt 8 3 sellers.

C and F Bombay Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|3-3|4 sellers.

C and F Karachi Oct|Dec per cwt. 8|3-3|4 sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Quality) spot 8-1|2.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.03
Fine (Good Staple)	5.15
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.27
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.12
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.26
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.46
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.46
Superfine	4.56

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 3|32.

B. C. Rate D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1,6 1|8 Nov.

Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|8.

Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Jany.

Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|16.

Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 Oct.|Dec.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Jan| Feb.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 391.

Banks Selling T T 390 1/2.

Bank's Buying T T 388 1/2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 649.

Banks Buying D D 659.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 63 1/2.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 92.

Banks Buying 60 Days 88.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 118 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 154 7|8.

JAVA—

Bank's Selling D D 63 1/4.

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 3.40 20th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/9 5/16 21st inst.

Japan/London 1/4 7/16 21st inst.

London/Paris 86.43 20th inst.

London/Belgium 24.42 20th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.57 20th inst.

London/Italy 66.37 20th inst.

London/Berlin 14.27 20th inst.

London/Holland 8.44 20th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.41 20th inst.

London/New York 3.39 3/4 20th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.

Gold £6/2/2 19th inst; £6/1/10½ 20th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 7/8 19th inst.; 17 7/8 20th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 19th inst.; 18 20th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 9/16 19th inst; 27 7/16 20th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 27/32 per cent; 19th inst.; 27/32 per cent. 20th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5/32 per cent 19th inst; 1 5/32 per cent 20th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1|2 per cent

3 Months 2 per cent.

6 Months 2 1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 20.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	14-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London register	120
P. & O Banking Corporation	8
National Bank of India	45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	109-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	100-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	54-1/2 nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	77-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	89-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan	107
Consols 2½ per cent	76-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	108-3/4

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	37-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	10
Tin English Ingots	152-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 20.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £61-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct 20.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 1-43/64 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months 1-53/64 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 20.

T T London on Berlin 14.27-1/2

T T London on Amsterdam 8.43-3/4

T T London on Brussels 24.42

T T London on Madrid 41.46

T T London on Milan 66.43

T T London on Berne 17.57

T T London on Paris 86.40

T T London on Prague 114.25

T T London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.39-7/8

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 21.

In sympathy with easier New York advices the local market opened at Rs. 205 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 204 on long liquidation by Bazar operators. At this level there was increased buying by Japanese and Commission houses and prices advanced to Rs. 206. The undertone of the market is healthy and trading is narrow. The market is likely to be swayed either side a majority of operators become buyers and sellers at the same time and there becomes scarcity of contracts or absence of buying.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and later on a further decline of 3 points was reported. Our market after advancing to Rs. 207/ declined to Rs. 205/ when there was more support on reported weakness in sterling to 3-38½. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	207/8
Oomra D/J.	185/8
Bengal D/J.	167/12

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

100 Volkart Bros. Wardha 193

25 P. Crystal & Co. Vaidungari 160

100 Prelad Mill Hubli 210

24 Do. Beawar 187

201 Breul & Co. Ambala 170

50 B. Karshandas Sailu 179

40 P. Crystal & Co. Arandol 160 3/4

500 H. Nenshi Sargoda 18 off

300 G G Kesha & Co. Bengal 58/60 off

100 Do. Broach Thashra 7 off

100 Kotak & Co. Tamkaria 197 3/4

58 Do. Nagar 172 1/2

50 Narshi Nagshi Pusad 183

115 Lo. Dhulia 165

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal FG	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab FG	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	192
Nagpur Savner Fine	192
Yeotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Ellichpur Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	187
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	187
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	175
Muthia FG	160
Jalna/Sailu FG	175
Burwah Sanavad FG	184
Ujjain/Shujalpur FG	184
Broach FG	194
Punjab/American	205
Punjab/American mix	209
Cambodia	240/45
Miraj/Sangli	205/10
Compta Good	210/15
Bagalkot	195/200
Jinja	305
Busoga	310
Kampala	320

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		7,654
Central India	44	8,739
Barsi and Nagar	50	6,398
Central Provinces		2,952
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,123
Berar	31	12,937
Total Oomras	125	40,803
Dholera	24	33,236
N.-W. Provinces		937
Rajputana		5,594
Sind-Punjab	51	2,594
Broach		3,691
Coompta & Dharwar	93	24,518
Westerns-Northerns		30,003
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6,621
Cocoanada		
Persian		1,309
American		3,376
Egyptian & African	17	15,335
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		
Total	310	167,466

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

1st Sept. to 13th Oct

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,169	39,691
Japan & China	3,550	87,726
Coast Ports		1,697
Up-country by Rail		14,069
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8,404
Total	4,719	151,587

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

F. P. Bales	1932/33	1931/32
Receipts to date 20/10/32	2407000	2753000
Receipts Yesterday 20/10/32	36000	42000
Exports to date 20/10/32	1729000	1237000
Stock at Ports 14/10/32	3862000	4062000
Stock Interior Towns 14/10/32	1803000	1349000
Stock Liverpool 14/10/32	731000	723000
Visible Supply 14/10/32	7812000	6893000
Quantity in Sight 14/10/32	3409000	3953000
Quantity out of Sight 14/10/32	2401000	2275000

Bombay Stock Exchange

BETTER DEMAND AT THE OPENING DECLINE

Rather Restricted Business

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

The share market ruled quiet but steady to-day with a restricted turnover of business.

At the opening there was some scattered selling but the offerings were well absorbed and the market assumed hardening tendency. Opening declines were easily recovered in the later trading, and the market mostly fluctuated at about yesterday's closing level.

Tata Steel ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 29/10 declined to Rs. 29 but advanced to Rs. 30. Bombay Dyeing shares fluctuated between Rs. 661/4 and Rs. 665. Bombay Burma shares also ruled steady.

There is less disposition to operate at present owing to uncertain outlook of the international political and financial situation.

Government securities also ruled steady and the decline registered during the early of the session was wiped off by better demand. Recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation and the undertone is healthy.

TEXTILES SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance	310
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	666/4
Century	206/4
Central India	276-4
Colaba Land	77/8
Crescent	41-4
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3 1/2
Elphinstone	1|8
Ebrahim Pabaney	73/12
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	85
Fazulbhoy	264-6
Gukak	106-4
Hindustan	1575-0
Indian Manufg.	1300-0
Indian Bleaching	152/8
Indore-Malwa	354/8
Kastoorchand	6
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	139-6
Lakshmi	985
Morarjee	302/8
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	61-4
Mysore	103-12
New City	42-8
New Great	118|12
Pearl	140
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	2080
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	94-8
Sassoon Silk	42-0
Swan	52-3
Simplex	50-15
Swadeshi	211/4
Tata Mills	15
Vishnu	1705

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	130/0
Andhra Valley Pref.	1136/4
Pombay Tram Ordy.	114/1
Bombay Tram Pref.	69
Broach Electric	8/14
Karachi Electric	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	104/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	136/4
Tata Hydro Pref.	108/12
Tata Hydro Def.	108
Tata Power Ordy.	725
Tata Power Pref.	1185/0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	128/12
Br. Burma Petrol	2/15/0
Bombay Burma Old	375/10
Bombay Burma New	131/4
Bombay Steam	215/0
Bombay Telephone	58/4
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	53/4
Bellapur Sugar	138/12
India Radio Ordy.	330/0
India Radio Defd	335/0
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	18/10
Jupiter Insurance	7/0
Oriental Insurance	2105/0
Vulcan Insurance	5/14
Port Canning	635/0
Scindia Steam	7/8
Tata Construction	48/8
Tata Iron and Steel Ord.	30/4
Tata Iron and S. Defd.	190/0
Tata 1st Pref.	125/10
Tata 2nd Pref.	50/12
Tata Oil	15/12

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	638/12
Amritsar Patti Ord.	94/8
Central Provinces	71/0
Dhond Bharamati	70
Gujarat	53/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	63
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensingh Rebate	67
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	51-8
Sara Sirajpunj	65
Sialkot Narowali	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	612-8
Upper Sind Light	70

BANK SECTION.

Baroda Bank	96/8
Bombay Provincial	53-8
Bank of India	93/0
Central Bank	19/2
Eastern Bank	65/0
Imperial F. P.	1242/8
Imperial P. P.	296/4
Union Bank	3/10

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14/12
Gwalior Cement	50-4
India Cement	176/4
Katni Cement Ord.	156/14
Katni Cement defd.	575/0
Punjab Cement Pref.	10
Punjab Cement Ord.	8/12
Shahabad Cement	772/8
Shivrajpur	17-6
United Cement	73

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bombay Dyeing 661, 66.
Century 203, 6.
Colaba 77.
Crescent 41.
Fazul 262, 65, 64.
Indore 352, 54.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 173, 76-14.
New Great 117, 19, 18.
Pearl 138, 40.
Simplex 50 N.
Swadeshi 208, 11.
Burma 371, 70, 75-10.
Hydro 134, 33, 36.
Tram 113, 14-1
Deff. 190.
Ord. 29-10, 29, 30-4.
Bundi 14-8, 14-12.
Indian 173, 76
Katni Ord 157, 56.
Alcock 128.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

TAXABLES.

	Rs. a.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P.	74- 0
4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv.	97-10
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	96-10
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	8-4 6
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100- 0
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Loan	93-10
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	100/9
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	100/14
5 p.c. 1940/43 Lian	100/14
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101- 0
5½ p.c. 1933/40 Loan	103- 2
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-12
6-1/2 1935 T Bonds	105/4

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	106.10
6 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101- 9
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106-12

STATE LOANS.

5-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105- 8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	105- 0

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

4 p.c. BPT 1974	78/8
4 p.c. M.Deb 1974	77/
5 p.c. M.Deb 1954	93/
6 p.c. M. Deb 1954	105- 8
6 p.c. K P T 1956	105- 0
6-1/2 p.c. BIT 1937	104/12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

	Bales.
Central India	44
Barsi/Nugger	50
Berar	31
Dhollera	24
Sind-Punjab	51
Compta/Dharwar	93
Egyptians	16
East Africans	1
	Cwts.
Wheat & Linseed	5,529 2,746
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6
Gingellyseed	120
Groundnuts	6,019
Castorseed	3,833
Rice	6,947
Myrabollams	515
Cottonseed	134
Mowraseed	652
Gram	793
Joowar	169
Maize	154
Barley	660
	Tons.
Coal	1,302

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 20.

Silver.—Market closed quiet.

Spot 17-1/8

Forward 18

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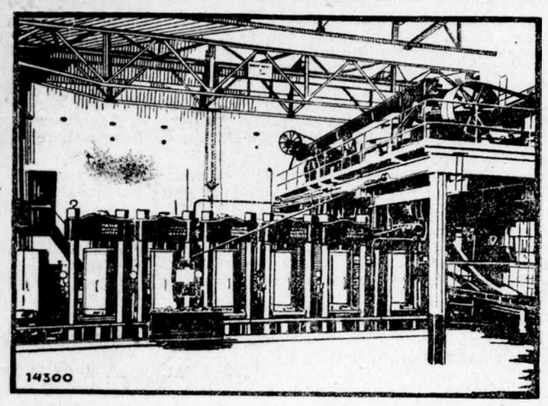

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TRADE & FINANCE

Government Borrows Rs. 150 Lakhs Again For Ways And Means

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS IN SECURITIES

Sequel To Weakness In Sterling

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct 21.

MONEY.

The monetary situation was comparatively steadier this week with call funds placed between 3/4 and 1 per cent. The absorption of funds in treasury bills and the movement of cotton from upcountry centres to ports account for the relative tightness. Treasury bill sales during the week amounted to Rs 292 lacs against maturities of only Rs. 28.25 lacs, the market sold a million sterling to Government the proceeds of which will partly offset the large treasury bill renewals Government have borrowed another Rs. 150 lacs for Ways and Means advances. the total outstanding being Rs. 525 lacs. The trade demand as per the statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of about Rs. 76 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 1-1/2 per cent.; three months 2 per cent. and six months 2-1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 14th October 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 154.06 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 23,96,62,000 as compared with Rs. 9.29 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 30.66. an increase of 0.59 per cent. over last week Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 5.91 lacs and by Rs. 40.03 lacs respectively. while Inland bills discounted have risen by Rs. 42.59 lacs. Government deposits are up by Rs. 281.95 lacs to 8.84 crores, while Other deposits declined by Rs. 75.10 lacs to Rs. 67.89 crores. The item of securities shows a decline of Rs. 84.68 lacs to Rs. 26.89 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

SECURITIES.

The gilt-edged market was subjected to violent fluctuations, but the tendency on the whole was towards lower levels. The weakness in the London-New York cross rate caused nervousness and there was heavy unloading particularly in 3-1/2 per cent. Paper which declined from Rs. 76-8 to Rs. 71-12. Prices of gilt-edged securities in London were maintained which caused a rally in the local quotation and 3-1/2 per cent. Paper improved to Rs. 74-7 and after minor fluctuations closed at Rs. 74-1. There were sellers in all other scrips at half to one percent under the top rates reached early this week. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan after improving to Rs. 108-1 declined and closed at Rs. 106-14. 1935 Loan kept steady at Rs. 101-3 and 1933s at Rs. 101-9. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan rising to Rs. 101-4 closed at Rs. 100-14. 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 Loan improved to Rs. 103-7 but reacted and closed at Rs. 103-2. 6 per cent. 1933-36 Loan after touching Rs. 102 finished at Rs. 101-12. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan steadied to Rs. 107-2 and treasury bonds to Rs. 105-4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs 85. but closed at Rs. 84-6. while 1934-37 Loan fluctuated by about 2 annas closing at Rs. 96-12. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan after a gain to Rs. 93-14 eased and closed at Rs. 93-8

EXCHANGE.

The Sterling exchange market was steady, but business was of small dimensions both in ready and in forward. Sellers of T. T. quoted at 1/6-1/8 upto December with buyers at 1/6-11/64 with occasional business done at the middle rate. The tone of the market was somewhat firmer at the close on the announcement of the result of sterling tenders, 47 per cent. of the applications being allotted at 1/6-5/32. The continued supply of gold for export and the appearance of export bills in connection with merchandise with relatively small enquiry for remittances account for the stability in rates. The following are the forward rates:—Oct./Dec. 1/6-1/8; Jany. 1/6-3/32; February 1/6-1/16 and March 1/6-1/32.

The sterling dollar quotation declined during the week from dol. 3.44 per cent. to dol. 3.37-1/8 but closed at dol. 3.40. French francs moved between 87-13/16 and 86-1/4. The Belga closed at 24.42 and the Italian lira at 66.37

A press communique of the 19th instant states that tenders to the amount of £2.132,000 at 1s. 6-5/32 were received and allotted approximately 47 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 26th October on the same terms as previously announced.

Another communique of the 18th instant states that sterling purchased in India during the week ending 15th October amounted to £1,051.000 and since April 1st to £11 186,000 and the nett remittance being £8,131,000

GOLD.

Panicky conditions characterised the gold market following a sharp fall in the London New York cross rate which declined from the rather staple rate of dol. 3.44½ to dol. 3.37-1/8 in one day, but reacted at the close to dol. 3 40. It is reported that the market is oversold to banks and in the the anxiety to cover in view of the falling cross rate, business was done at rates above parity, ready touching Rs. 30-2. At this level, however, the price in the local market reacted to Rs 29/15/0 but after improving against Rs. 29/15/9 closed at Rs. 29/14. It may be noted such shrap fluctuations in the cross rate have not been witnessed since July. the daily variations having been confined to one point or so. Arrivals from upcountry are somewhat smaller, but these have been largely absorbed by the market to fulfill the outstanding contracts with banks. fresh purchases by the latter being very small during the week. Sovereigns rose in sympathy with gold and commanded a good premium in terms of bullion, but the margin is narrowed considerably towards the close. Business in ready was done as high as Rs. 19/2 and there were sellers towards the close at Rs. 18-14 for ready and Rs. 18/14/3 for 11th November. Last week's shipment per S. S. "Mantua" amounted to Rs. Rs. 62 95 lakhs. The quotation for gold in London improved from 119s. 9d. to 122s. 2d. during the week and closed at 21s. 10½d. The daily offtake for trade continues at the small figure of 2000 tolas with stocks amounting to 2 lakhs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 30/2 and Rs. 29/7 for ready and 15th October settlement The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 112,621 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was quiet and dull till mid-week, but prices fallied sharply on Wednesday in sympathy with week London New York cross rate. Ready which was almost stationary at Rs. 55/12 during the early part of the week touched Rs. 56/10 on Wednesday but declined and closed at Rs. 55.11. The quotation for November settlement improved from Rs. 55/15 and commanded a premium of about 6 annas over ready and near, although during the early part the premium stood at about 4 annas. Trading in the forward market was restricted and was largely confined to carry-overs owing to the approach of the settlement. The daily offtake continues small at about 20 bars with stocks estimated at about 9900 bars. The Shanghai tael advanced from 1s. 9-1/8 to 1s. 9-1/16 and finished at 1/9-5/16. The London spot quotation moved between 17-11/16d. and 17-7/8d. and forward between 17-13/16d. and 18d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56/10 and Rs. 55/12 for ready and 19th October settlement and Rs. 57/1 and Rs. 55/14 for 18th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £65,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 5509 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5000/.

SHARES.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were maintained at last week's closing, but the undertone was fairly steady. Movements in the cotton mill section were small but despite the fall in the price of raw cotton early in the week, the quotations did not suffer. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 662/8-667/8-662/12; Century Rs. 203/12-206/4; Central India Rs. 275-276/4; Crescent Rs. 41/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 263/12-266/4-263/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 351/4-355-353/12; Kohinoor Rs. 140-138/12-140-138/12; New Great Rs. 117/8-118/12; Pearls Rs. 140-138/12-140-138/12; Simplex Rs. 51/14-51/4; and Swadeshi Rs. 207/8-208/12-210.

The miscellaneous section was somewhat quieter with fractional price declines in almost all scrips. Tata Iron Ordys quietened to Rs. 30 with Defds. closing at Rs. 190. Tata Hydros after opening at Rs. 138/12 easel to Rs. 134/6 and Tata Power similarly declined from Rs. 733/12 to Rs. 722/8. Andhra Valleys lost about Rs. 16/ to Rs. 1130. Alcocks shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 130, while Bombay Burmahs after rising to Rs. 385 declined and closed at Rs. 373/12. Bombay Trams improved to Rs 118-2 but closed at Rs. 115. Bombay Steams kept almost steady at Rs. 215xd. Bundi Cement shares were a bit easy and closed at Rs. 14-10, and Indian Cement shares from Rs. 190 to Rs. 175. Katni Ordys lost about Rs. 10 to Rs. 158/2 with Defds. quoted at Rs. 550. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij remained unchanged at Rs. 633/12, while Amritsar Patti improved from Rs. 90-8 to Rs. 94. Tapti Valleys were quoted at Rs. 612/8.

Imperial Bank shares opened at Rs. 1290 but eased and closed at Rs. 1276/4 and Contributories after rising to Rs. 317/8 finished at Rs. 307/8. Bank of India shares advanced to Rs. 97 but closed at Rs. 94/4 and those of the Central Bank after touching Rs. 20-2 closed at Rs. 19-4.

CALCUTTA.

The price of hessians improved from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 8-12. Jute shares in the Calcutta market remained steady.

FAILED TO REPORT

BOMBAY, Friday.

Failing to comply with the order of the Police Commissioner. was the charge against Kakalbhai Goculdas. who was put up for trial to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Police evidence showed that the accused was served with an order of The Police Commissioner on October 17 requiring him to report himself to the Princess Street police every day. The accused failed to report himself as ordered.

The accused did not take part in the trial.

The magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150/ in default further imprisonment for two months.

WONT OF EVIDENCE

Mahadev Khishna Vaidya. who was arrested on Sunday last on a charge of assisting the operations of the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee, was ordered to be discharged bp the Presidency Magistrate. Third Court, to-day for want of evidence.

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City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Vad, 8, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 21, 1351.
Parsi—Ardibesht 16, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 35m.
Sunset—6h. 12m.
High Tide—4-34, 16.03.
Low Tide—11.08, 22-10.
Phases of the moon. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h. 44m. p.m. New Moon 29th Oct. 8h. 26m. p.m. First quarter 5th Nov. 0h. 20m. Full Moon 13th Nov. 0h. 58m. pm.

The s.s "Carthage" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
MONDAY, October 24.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m

EXCELSIOR—"Caught Plastered" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Compromising Daphne." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.
EMPRESS—"A Honeymoon Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Wet Parade." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
RIALTO—"Texas Bad Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m. Extra Show on Sunday 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Congress Dances" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Woman in Room 13." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
GLOBE5—"Shirin-Farhad." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, Sunday, and Friday 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Gramophone records; 9-20 p.m. News in Hind; 9.30 Indian theatrical night; Mr. Nanji Dossa presents social play "Collegian", written by Mr. Jaman.

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WALLACE BEERY
JOAN CRAWFORD
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A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
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Carl Laemmle presents
The TEXAS BAD MAN
ALSO OSWALD THE RABBIT COMEDY CARTOON

KAMATIPURA "MURDER" CASE SURPRISE

"I Know Nothing About It," Says Prosecution Witness

WHY DO YOU PUT IRRELEVANT QUESTIONS WHEN HE DENIES KNOWLEDGE INTERVENES MAGISTRATE

The prosecution witness, a tailor, sprang a surprise on Friday, in what is known as the Kamatipura murder case, when he denied all knowledge of the alleged murder to repeated questions of the Police Prosecutor, Mr. Manker.

The Magistrate intervened and asked the Prosecutor not to put irrelevant questions to the witness, who said: "I know nothing about it."

ANOTHER CONVICT'S EVIDENCE

BOMBAY, Friday.

At the resumed hearing of the "Kamatipura murder case," in which Mr. S. K. Pupala, Moreswar, Nursoji and five other Hindus of Kamatipura are charged with murder, destroying evidence, rioting, and being members of an unlawful assembly, before Mr Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Hussien Shah Jamal Shah, the caretaker of the Durga at Kamatipura, who said he was an eye-witness to the destruction and burning of the 'tazia' by Hindus was cross-examined by Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

Counsel: Now Mr. Hussien Shah let us know something of your past history. How many times have you been to jail?—I have been to jail only once.

On what charge?—It is in connection with a woman.—Yes, but what exactly was the charge?—For detaining a married woman.

You went to jail for raping a woman?—Yes.

How many years did you get, and in which court?—I was sentenced to six years by the High Court.

Were you arrested on June 5 by the Nagpada Police on a charge of murder of a Hindu?—Yes, that is so.

The case is pending before this court and the hearing is fixed for to-morrow?—Yes.

RIOT ARRESTS.

The witness next stated that he had pointed out to the Police more than five persons as those who had burnt the tazia. He gave the names of a few persons also to the police. Fifteen days after his arrest the witness's statement was recorded by Deputy Inspector Raymond. Four Hindus, who were arrested by the police in connection with this case on his information were subsequently discharged by the court.

BURNING RAGS.

The witness stated that it was not true that he was chased by Sgt. Thompson at 9 a.m. on May 16 nor was it true that he ran and hid himself in a building.

On May 16, Sergeant Thompson has been in charge of the police guard since 8 a.m.?—No, it is not true.

There is a small Hindu temple near the Tazia?—Yes.

Were any burning rags thrown into the temple on that day?—I do not know.

Is it true that an attempt was made to set fire to it?—I do not know.

It was in connection with that fire that the Fire Brigade was called?—I know nothing about it.

Although there was a police guard placed near the Durga after May 16, he did not report to the police what he had seen as he had fallen ill. He went to the Muslim Relief Committee Office after a few days and a petition to the police was drawn up there for him. He was arrested by the police when he went to hand over the petition.

You have not mentioned in your petition that the tazia was set on fire on May 16?—I told the writer about it.

You did not mention in your petition as to how much cash was there in your box—No, I have not mentioned, as I did not know it.

Then how is it that your petition says that there was Rs. 60 in the box?—I do not know how it came there.

CROWD PELTING STONES.

Witness stated that when he saw a crowd of Hindus numbering about 200 came towards the Tajia he ran to his house about 30 paces away. He posted himself at the entrance to the Durga which was closed at the time. He stood on the steps and watched the Tajia being desecrated. The crowd was throwing stones.

Then how could you stand exposed on the road?—I was dodging the stones while looking on at the Tajia.

The Magistrate remarked: If you stood on the road the Hindus would have finished you first instead of paying attention to the Tajia. Your story is unbelievable."

Messrs. A. R. Gadkari, S. B. Awar and J. T. Parulkar, counsel for some of the accused also cross-examined the witness.

DR. NUNAN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, was next examined. He said that on 1/7/1932 he examined 29 bones sent by the Inspector of Police, Napada. The bones were human and had formed part of a skeleton of a well-built man of 35 or 40. Three of the ribs were broken. It was not possible to say whether those injuries were caused during life. It was possible for the soft parts of the body to have been eaten away within a month due to the peculiar climate of Bombay.

Cross-examining the witness, Mr. Velinkar asked: "What would be the height of the skeleton?—It would roughly be 5 feet 4 inches or 5-5.

"Considering the specific gravity of these bones with reference to water, they would sink in it?—Yes.

"How many bones would make a complete skeleton?—237 bones.

We have only 29 bones here—Yes.

Here these bones found as they are without traces of any flesh or anything?—Yes, they were found as they are.

The doctor further stated that there was no evidence of any damage done to the bones by chemical action.

MALE'S SKELETON.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, Dr. Nunan said that there were enough bones to show that the skeleton was of a male.

"I tried my best to reconstruct a skeleton with these bones and found that there was no bone among these, belonging to another skeleton, said the doctor.

Narayan Mula, a tailor was called in as a prosecution witness. The Police prosecutor stated at the outset that this witness was being called although he had not been mentioned on the Charge Sheet. The witness had made a statement to the police concerning this case and as such had been called.

The witness stated that he remembered the recent riots His brother was arrested by the police during the riots, for what offence the witness could not tell.

"KNOW NOTHING."

Mr. Manker:—Do you remember any manhole being opened by anybody during the riots?—I know nothing about it.

After the riots were over you went to the Nagpada police station when your wrother was still in the lock-up?—Yes I did.

Did you make a statement to the police?—Yes.

What did you say?—I said nothing. Deputy Inspector Raymond asked me if I knew as to who killed him, and who disposed off the body. I told him that I knew nothing about it.

About which body did the officer ask you about?—I was asked as to who were the persons that killed the Muslim and as to when he was killed and I replied I knew nothing.

"IRRELEVANT."

Here the magistrate intervened and asked the Police Prosecutor if it was not irrelevant to put questions like that when the witness was denying kowledge of anything.

Mr. Manker stated that the witness who had been to the police station had made a statement regarding the murder and now was denying all knowledge of it.

After asking two more questions the witness was allowed to go. The defence did not want to cross-examine the witness.

The next witness Mr. J. S. Cabinetmaker, a Sub Overseer of the Drainage Department of the Bombay Corporation, who had helped the police in the search for the dead body was examined for the prosecution.

The case has been postponed to Saturday when Inspector Bhatkal and Deputy Inspector Raymond of the Nagpada police will give evidence.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
UPTON SINCLAIR'S GREAT NOVEL!
THE FINGER OF HISTORY WRITES A NEW PAGE in screen annals!

Twice the length of an ordinary picture because it's got something to say—*and says it with thrills!* Great Events, Great Days, tears, laughs, drama, thrill-upon-thrill, all are here in this mightiest of screen entertainments!
Be in time as the picture being twice the usual length. There are no Side-Films.
THE WET PARADE
The Parade of STARS in the Cast:
Dorothy JORDAN
Robert YOUNG
Lewis STONE
Walter HUSTON
Jimmy DURANTE
Neil HAMILTON
Myrna Loy, Wallace Ford, John Miljan
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer
Sure it's JIMMY DURANTE behind the beard! He's a riot!
BOOK RIGHT NOW. PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE

Three Arts Circle Social

A social meeting of the 3 Arts Circle will take place on Sunday (23rd inst.), at 5.30 p.m. at Aiwane' Rif'at, when Maulana Gulsher Khan of Akola, the most fantastic speaker of India, will address the gathering.

The speaker will also impersonate famous leaders.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Parcel mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Birkenfels" will be closed at the Foreign Post Section, Irwin House, at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION:—At the request of many of the Stall-holders and taking into consideration rains climate, the Deccan Merchants' Association has decided to postpone the Second Session of the Classified Trades Exhibition to the 5th of November, 1932.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY:—Miss Katherine Davis, B.A. (London), of Children's Home Umarkhadi will lecture in English at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpaty), to-day (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Problem of Children". The remedy supplied in the Bombay Children's Act. The lecture is open to the public. Dr. N. R. Kokatnus will preside.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.—Mr. P. R. Mulay, the Propaganda Officer, Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, will deliver his third magic lantern lecture at the Andheri Noified Area Committee to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m.

3rd Triumphant Week
India's Ideal Talking Classic
VEER KUNAL
Son of Ashoka
SEE and HEAR
SUNALINI DEVI
Her expression of emotions is Exquicite
ASHRAFKHAN
Whose songs in popular tunes are a rare treat
IDEAL FOR ALL IN THE FAMILY
Take them one and all
Shows at
Saturday, Sunday: Matinee at 2-30 P. M.
DAILY: 5, 7-45, 10-30 P. M.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaon

MUCCADAM ASSOCIATION:—The opening ceremony of the portrait of late Mr. Essak Mirza Haji Abdulla, the late president of the Muccadam Association will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Wakefield House, Ballard Estates, when Mr. Punsee Hirjee Meisheri will preside.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC:—The weekly public concert of the School will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5.30 p.m. at the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum. The programme includes harmonium by Miss Thakur sarangi by Mr. Dattaram Parwatker and vocal music by Prof. Rambhau Asteker.

SPECIAL FOR DEVALI
THE CAPITOL
BOOK NOW. PLANS OPEN
Three Lunatics!
—for the price of one!

Buster KEATON
Jimmy DURANTE
Polly MORAN
(you'll roar)
in
The Passionate Plumber
with IRENE PURCELL
directed by ED. SEDGWICK
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture
Also Showing A New
LAUREL and HARDY
HILARIOUS COMEDY.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT. BODIES:—A preliminary meeting of the representatives of all the Local Self-Government Bodies in the Suburbs will be held on Sunday (23rd inst.) at 9 a.m. at Rai Saheb Girdharlal Mehta's residence, Amar Bhuvan, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, to consider the proposal of holding a Co-operative Conference and to elect office-bearers.

THE BALTIC STATES

Some Personal Impressions

In an article entitled "The Baltic" anl published in the "C. E. Observer" on August 19, I said that I hoped to present to its readers some impressions of a Baltic tour I was making—the fourth since the World War, writes Robert Machray in the "Central European Observer". Staring towards the end of July and finishing early in September, the trip occupied the whole of August and covered most of the eastern Baltic from Danzig to Helsingfors My time was limited, and at Riga on my way south, I had to decide whether to go on into Lithuania and thence into Poland, as was my intention originally, or to proceed across Latvia, along the Dvina valley to Dvinska and thence to Vilna. I could not forgo the opportunity of visiting Vilna, which I had not seen since 1925 and of which I had heard very little since. An additional reason was that I had motored in 1921 from Riga to Dvinsk along the valley of the Dvina when on all sides the terrible evidences of the War and the fighting in 1919 were only too visible, and I was eager to note the changes brought about by the subsequent years of peace. So to Vilna I went, and then on to Warsaw.

The cities and ports visited were Danzig, Gdynia, Helsingfors, Tallinn, formerly known as Reval, Riga, Vilna, Warsaw and Berlin. I had meant to return to London from Gdynia, but a shipping strike held up my steamer, and I came back by Berlin. At most of the places mentioned I spent some days, and was fortunate enough, despite its being the "saison morte" to meet and talk quite freely with many of the leading figures in Baltic politics—statesmen, politicians, high officials, and journalists. I was of course careful not to confine my attention to men of one party stripe, and I may quote as an illustration of this that in Danzig I had long conversations with Count Gravina, the High Commissioner of the League, Dr. Pappee, the Polish Commissary-General, and Dr. Ferber, who acts as Foreign Minister of the Free City. But in what follows I am not going to mention names, but to place on record my own impressions.

STRONGEST IMPRESSION.

My strongest impression is one which, I must confess, I did not expect to receive. There is something quite new in the Baltic or rather in some of what are generally called the Baltic States. It is largely psychological, but none the less positive. As is well known, the chief preoccupation of these States had hitherto been the policy of Soviet Russia; to put it plainly, they were afraid of their big neighbour; but they went on their way, anxious to keep on good terms with the Soviet, and they did what they could to please it, as, for instance, making it free of their ports; but fear was ever in the background of their thoughts. Their situation was well described by one of their own diplomats when he said it was like that of the Italians working in the near neighbourhood of Vesuvius—they toiled on from day to day and year to year, but the great volcano, with its dire possibilities, was ever before them, and might, they knew, destroy them at any moment. This figurative way of speaking can no longer be applied to the Baltic States which are also Border States, for "they have lost their fear of the Soviet." This is the new thing—this profound change in Baltic mentality, and it is in every way a most important and significant fact.

It may be that the non-aggression treaties which the Baltic-Border States have signed with the Soviet have something to do with the change, but these alone would never have brought it about. It may also be that the linking up—the keeping in close touch—of the General Staffs of these States, which are Finland, Estonia, and Latvia, with those of Poland and Rumania has something to do with it. That this "liaison" exists is certain, but there is no reason to see in it, as it is being alleged in some quarters can be seen, extensive and intensive preparation for concerted action in an aggressive sense against the Soviet. It is merely the case that information is exchanged among themselves by the General Staffs of these Border States. Unquestionably the knowledge of this linking up of the General Staffs gives a feeling of confidence to the Baltic-Border States, but in itself, even coupled with the non-aggression treaties it is insufficient to account for the great change referred to.

NO SECRECY.

There is really no secret about the matter. It is the pressure of Japan on the Soviet in the Far East that has produced and continues to maintain this great change in the attitude of the Baltic-Borde r States to Soviet Russia. The change began nearly a year ago when Japan commenced its well known Manchurian activities; with the rights and [illegible] is not concerned. From the first the Baltic-Border States watched Japanese action with th greatest interest, but with even greater interest they waited to see what counter-action the Soviet purposed taking. They had seen how China had been compelled to give way as regards the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Soviet two years before. What course, they asked, would the Soviet pursue respecting Japan? They saw that the Soviet did little or nothing. In the field it took no steps against the Japanese advance to the Siberian frontier and Japan went on with the carrying out of her programme, and the Baltic-Border States were immensely impressed. There is certainly no desire on their part to take territory from the Soviet; what they wish—and this is the whole trend of their policy—is the more and more complete stabilization of the existing situation. Indeed, it is doubtful whether they would care to see the Soviet Government supseded by another Russian Government—for instance, the Reds by the Whites (nothing appears less likely),—for such a change might not be to their advantage. In a war between Japan and Chin feeling in these States would be neutral.

With the notable change in the attitude of these States to the Soviet the project of a Baltic League, which originally was based very largely on their common defence against Russia, must lose some of its force. There is no agitation for a League. Finland continues to regard herself apparently as "Scandinavian" rather than "Baltic", though her geographical position and historical associations suggest she is both, and therefore a natural bridge between the two groups of States. But in the economic domain something further towards action in common is seen in the partial carrying out of the treaty for a Custom Union between Estonia and Latvia in the growing number of articles free of duties as between the two States, and also in the abolition of visas as between themselves, as well as with Lithuania. These developments tend to strengthen the idea of a Baltic League on the political side, but my impression is that the creation of such a League is rather remote. It remains an ideal, however, with many Baltic people, and is not entirely negligible.

CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

Seeing that the Baltic States are predominantly peasant States it would be amazing if the general depression had not affected them very seriously—of course, it has. Still, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have remained on the gold standard, though with restrictions respecting the valuta, which may or may not have helped them—opinion about it is divided in these countries, and it is possible that one or other of them may be forced off gold. Poland has remained on the gold standard, practically without restrictions. In all the Baltic lands the cause of the depression is one and the same: low prices for the agricultural products and the consequent scarcity of cash. The reverse of the old saying that "when the peasants have money, everybody has money" is painfully true in the Baltic as in other parts of Europe. But it is also to be said that there is plenty of food for man and beast, and nobody need starve in the Baltic States, which therefore can "hang on" hopefully till better times arrive, as assuredly they will.

Touching their economic situation something more should be added In the previous articles I referred to the loss to Russia of the great Baltic ports, notably Tallinn (Reval), Riga and Libau, and said that whereas in pre-War days they had grown fat on Russian trade and commerce, there was very little of that now. This is true, though Latvia, at present negotiating a new commercial treaty with the Soviet, does still get a certain, rather small, proportion of Russian shipping—it is likely, I was informed by an authority on the subject to grow less. For this reason: during the last year or two Soviet policy has shifted the axis of its trade and commerce from east-centre-west to north-centre-south, the centre lying east of Moscow; the Soviet no longer urgently seeks the Baltic ports as outlets or inlets, as was the case formerly, but now makes us on as large a scale as possible of its Black Sea ports The authority in question gave many proofs supporting this statement, but space forbids their consideration in this short article. In any case, the shift of the Russian trade axis, though of general interest, politically as well as economically, does not bear very heavily on the Baltic States as things are at the moment.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

If the attitude of the Baltic States to Soviet Russia has undergone a great change—a change, surely, for the better in the general interest—the same cannot be said of their attitude to Germany, the other prime political factor in the whole region of the Baltic. In the main this applies to Estonia and Latvia, who in the old days through their "Baltic Barons" and other "Balts" had a distinct connexion with Germany. These States expropriated their Barons, and divided their sequestrated estates among the peasant, though not without some compensation in land and State bonds to the dispossessed, most of whom retired to Germany—dissatisfied, of course, and correspondigly vocal. These States, besides, had a strong trade connection with Germany, which continued after they had cut themselves off from Germany, and is as strong as ever, if not stronger than before. This means that German propaganda is also strong in these countries. It would be going too far to say that fear of the Soviet has been replaced by fear of the Reich; but it is certainly the case that the aggressive attitude of the present rulers of Germany causes a great deal of uneasiness in these States. Finland is in a different position, and is said to be more or less pro-German, though a sturdy independence seems to me to her real characteristic. Lithuania leans towards Germany by reason of her antipathy to Poland. But the second strong impression I caried away from my Baltic tour is that Germany is a growing factor of unrest in the Baltic.

LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE'S GOOD WORK.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to Dantzig in this connection. At this time of writing the situation there has improved owing to the signing on August 13 of two protocols, thanks to the good work of a special representative of the League of Nations. M. Hjalmar-Rosting, which settled two important disputes between the Danzigers and the Poles. His work was facilitated, I think, by the political rebound that took place in the Free City when it was ascertained that Hitler had not the majority he and many Danzigers had expected in the German General election, and was unable to carry out the promises he had made—among them being the immediate reunion of Danzig with the Reich! Some people in the Free City actually believed that Danzig would "go German" on the first of August. I need say no more under this head.

WHY NEW ORIYA PROVINCE WITH DEFICIT BUDGET ?

Andhra Deputations Memorandum To Viceroy

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

The following is a summary of the memorandum submitted by the Andra Deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy: The Deputation await on His Excellency the 21st instant.

"This deputation begs to approach Your Exvellency on a subject of vital importance to the social, economic and political future of over half a million Andhra inhabitants residing in the districts of Ganjan and Vizagapatam in the Presidency of Madras, namely, the settlement of the bountary between the Andhra country under the administration of the Madras Government and the newly proposed province of Orissa.

This deputation for the reasons given nereunder strongly opposes the recomendations made by the Orissa-Boundary Committee in respect to the transfer of territory from the Madras Presidency.

BOUNDARY COMMITTEE TESTS.

The deputation submits the boundary recommended by the Committee is not only against the tests laid down by the Statutory Commission that when a change of territory from one administration to another is demanded it is for those who put forward the demand to show why a change should be effected. In the present case this is not shewn and no "very exceptional circumstances" required in para 6, page 3 of the report for the transfer shown.

The Committee, while approving of the said tests has failed to apply them, nay, even went against them.

One chief test to which it says it "attaches great an indeed primary importance" in transferring areas under one administration to another is the consent of the inhabitants of the area proposed to be transferred and it adds that "only very exceptional circumstances could justify the transfer against the opposition of the people."

There is, no doubt, that in respect to the present proposal there is a very strong and genuine opposition on the part of the Andhra of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

CASE OF GANJAM.

Another test laid down by the Statutory Commission and the Boundary Committee in regard to the delimitation relates to the race and language of the population residing in the area proposed to be transferred. In the district of Ganjam there are Uriyas by birth who have adopted Telugu as their spoken language in some pars and also "vice versa" in other parts. In this state of things, for the purpose of fixing the proportion of the population the question arises which is of more importance in deciding the proper location of a people the language they talk or the race they belong to? The former is the accident, it may change under changed circumstances, the latter is a vital and essential matter, of blood, tradition and custom and cannot be adopted or discarded at will. One may repudiate his language but not his birth (race). Hence in the opinion of this deputation the argument in favour of race should prevail.

LANGUAGE TEST.

Even if the language test be applied, it will be seen that the Telugu population which adopted Uriya as their spoken language is very nearly equal to that of Uriyas who adopted Telugu. Such being the case, the deputation submits that it is not just, fair, or reasonable that the Telugus who have been living in the district for several centuries and who have been enjoying the benefits of the Madras Administration for about 1 1/2 centuries should be separated therefrom and put under a different administration against their wishes.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The most important question for consideration in respect to the formation of a province is one of finance Every time when the question of the formation of provinces was raised by non-official members in the Councils of the Empire, or by the public, on various platforms, the chief plank on which the Government based its opposition was finance, the imability of the province to make both ends meet.

The Report of the Percy Commission (Federal Finance Committee) published in March last disclosed the staggaring fact that 6 out of 8 provinces will have to start under the new constitution with enormous deficits in their beginning ranging from Rs. 17,00,000 to Rs. 20000,000 per annum without prospect of much expense in the revenues in the future. At such a crisis will the Government consider it wise to attempt to incur heavy expense by creating a new province with a deficit budget as the report itself shows—A. P.

WHAT SOLDIERS MAY READ

A Ban In France

Soldiers in France are allowed to read only the newspapers approved by their superiors, and there has for some time past been an outcry in the Left press that even under a Radical Government only strongly Nationalist and even Royalist papers are allowed to be read in certain barracks. In some of these barracks not only the Socialist and Communist papers are prohibited, but even a Ridical paper like the "Oeuvre."

The "Oeuvre" has sent a protest against this ban to M. Paul-Boncour, and the Minister of War has now written saying that the ban has been lifted. The "Oeuvre," however, doubts whether this will have any effect.

There are indeed many officers in France who consider M. de la Fouchardiere's humorous daily articles in the "Oeuvre" ridiculing the various forms of militarist and patriotic humbug infinitely more demoralising than the seditious propaganda of the Communists or the closely reasoned articles on disarmament in the Socialist press.

COMPOSER OF THE "INTERNATIONALE"

Death Of M. Pierre Degeyter

M. Pierre Degeyter, the composer of the "Internationale" the revolutionary anthem, has died at the age of 83 at St. Denis (Paris) He was a cabinet-maker by profession. He visited Russia in 1928 where celebrations were arranged in his honour.

The author of the words of the "Internationale" was another French woodworker, named Eugene Pottier, but the two men had never met. The musical merits of the "Internationale" have been seriously questioned, but when one considers its vogue throughout Soviet Russia it must be recognised that Degeyter is one of the most widely sung composers in the world.

His funeral was organised by the Communist municipality of St. Den's, and a large attendance is expected.

WANTED A MUSSOLINI

Urgent Need Of Boxing Control

A distinguished visitor to London is Dr. Harry Martin, the crairman of the California State Boxing Commission.

Dr. Martin is the head of a body that differs materially from the one in Britain.

That is chiefly because the California commission has the forces of law and order and Government behind it.

If a man is suspended for an offence he stays suspended, and not even the courts can upset the decision. Dr. Martin, as chairman, attends all the main tournaments, and his position is such that he is, to all intents and purposes, a dictator. He has refused to permit the introduction of the New York no-foul rule. Instead, he and his associates have framed a very good regulation. The contestants are compelled to wear special protectors, but if an obvious low blow is struck the bout is stopped and the fighters sent off to their dressing rooms. Both purses are withheld, but, it is just there that the promoter comes in. He is told that at the conclusion of his tournament the following week he is to put on the stopped contest as an additional attraction.

If the fighters refuse they get nothing, and are also debarred from further appearances in California.

"But we do not get many refusals", said Dr. Martin. "On the other hand, some of the best fights seen of late were those that were resumed after an interval of a week.

"In our State receipts are down and attendtnces up. That is explained by the fact that prices of admission have been heavily cut. "What we are chifly suffering, from, however, as I fancy you on this side must be, is the absence of an outstanding personality."

HOW TO SAVE IT.

Dr. Martin believes, that boxing on both sides of the Atlantic can be saved only by the appointment of a man who will have the powers of a Mussolini. In America the controller of the film industry is Mr. Will Hay, while baseball is governed by Judge Landis.

Dr. Martin feels that there is not a hope in the world of the various boards, and commissions getting together, but he did give me the name of the man in his own country who could act as pugilism's dictator.—Gene Tunney.

Here is another proposal Dr Martin will work on when he refuses home. Evey boxer will be required to donate 1 per cent of his earnings to a special fund. When the amount is large enough, a building will be erected on some convenient site. Part of it will be a huge training camp, but another section will be constructed as a home for fighters who have lost their sight, become disabled, or otherwise fallen by the wayside.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DAYANAND

Arya Samajists' Appeal

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, Oct. 20.

It was resolved by the Arya Samajists from all parts of India assembled at Delhi to celebrate the Ardh Stabadi of Swami Dayanand Saraswati at Ajmer on the occasion of the ensuing Deepawali. The Executive Committee of the Ardh Stabadi Sabha was held at Dayanand Ashram, Ajmer on the 9th inst. under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur Har bilas Sharda, M.L.A.

Sub-Committees for propagan da, for accommodation, for sanitation and for programme have been appointed.

Circular letters have been issued to the Arya Samajists throughout India

All communications should be addressed to Chand Karan Sarda, Propaganda Secretary, Ardh Stabadi, Ajmer.

TENANTS WAKE UP

Wanted A Rent Restrictions Act For Bombay City

(BY R. S. PRABHU, ADVOCATE.)

Indeed much water has run under the bridges since the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution moved by Mr. Gole in or about the mnth of September last year. That resolution suggested and recommended that Government should take legislative measures to give relief to the poor and middle-class people by compelling the landlords to reduce their "present scale" of high rents by at least 25 per cent, till such time as the present depressed conditions of trade and industry improved.

SAME CRY EVERYWHERE.

No one who has closely been following the march of events, both political and economical, since then, will or can say that today there is any change for the better in the circumstances or situation that obtained at the time the abovementioned resolution was moved and accepted by the Municipality. If anything, one may venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that matters have taken a turn for the worst. And, one may even go a step further and say that what was then likely to be interpreted to be a mere matter of guess-work possibility or probability, is to-day more or less a reality. The all-round economic depression which then existed has now become more acute and accentuated. The sudden change that has taken place in the political horizon of the country has had its inevitable effects, on a far wider scale, upon the economic situation as well.

NO JUSTIFICATION NOW.

In view of all this, it passes one's understanding what justification there was in the reply made by the Honourable Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, in the March Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, to Mr. B. P. Wadke's questions, that "After careful inquiry and consideration, Government have come to the conclusion that there is no case for the revival of the Rent Act in the City."

However, evidently, the continuance of the policy underlying the above statement has no justification, at least, noow or this stage. The above statement would go to suggest, at the best, either that the distress was not acutely felt in the then existing depressed conditions as affecting the poor and middle-class of the population of the City of Bombay, or, that, the reverse being the case, the Government was not properly apprised of it, for want of proper enquiries at the right quarter or that they had gone into the matter not satisfactorily, not to say perfunctorily, despite the assurance contained in the Hon'ble Member's reply to the contrary. Whatever it may be, the situation has not, in any case, changed for the better in the interval that has elapsed between the time the above reply of the Hon'ble Member was given and now. On the contrary, we know it by experience that it has become still worse than it was then. The recent suicides, still fresh in our minds, bear some testimony to one phase of this matter. So many crores worth of Gold has gone out of the country, mostly from Bombay. Business is, more or less, at a stand-still, not to say paralysed Prices have remained, all the same, at the same level at which they were at that time. Money is not forthcoming. Unemployment is increasing. No work is available, for want and in search of which many people are loitering about, on the look out therefor. Over and above all this, rumour has it that even the Government themselves are contemplating futher economies of what nature exactly, or precisely in what direction, it is at present impossible for any one to say.

ARDOUR COOLED DOWN.

In the circumstances, it would have been but meet and proper for them to do something 'suo motu,' to alleviate the stringency of the situation in the City, by bringing in a Rent Restrictions Bill for the City of Bombay. The Legislative Council now meeting at Poona could easily have been availed of for this purpose. But, so far, one sees so signs of the same. But, happily, we find some attempt in this direction being by a sitting member, Mr R R Bakhala to bring in a private bill, his ardour not having palpabli. been ccoled down as a result of the abovementioned reply of the Hon'ble Member in last sittings of the council. Moreover, it shows that the necessity and gravity of the situation are there and that there are some people who realize the same. But it seems there is hardly any chance for this Draft Bill being taken up this Sessions at Poona It becomes highly necessary, and incumbent upon the poor and middle-class tenants and people, of this City of Bombay, however, to do all they can to bring home to the authorities concerned the real nature of the position, at least at this stage. For, if they had done so, before this, there was not any reason why, in the first place, the Hon'ble Member's reply or statement above referred to, on the subject, should have been in the strain it was and we found it to be, and the much needed and desired Act would, perhaps, have been a 'fait accompli' by this time

TENANTS' DUTY.

This much is certain, however, that, unless the tenants of Bombay perform the duty which they owe to themselves, without delay, even the Government cannot be expected to do anything in the matter. Not only that, even the abovementioned Bill of Mr Bakhale may not have a ghost of a chance of being placed on the Statute Book as a Law, in the absence of any agitation. The amalogy of the recent Bill of Mr. Bole, of course in another matter, comes to mind as quite a case in point. That duty is to remember the old adage that a stich in time saves nine and carry on a large-scale propaganda and agitation on the question, so that some good might come out of the Municipality's resolution itself and Mr. Bakhale's Bill, both above referred to, as, otherwise, tthe resolution would remain a mere dead-letter, as it has hitherto done. An all-round agitation might, perhaps, open the eyes of the Government and the other M. L. C.'s to the real facts of the situation, and the apathy at present brought to bear on the subject may then give way to something better.

WHO IS TO SET THE BALL ROLLING.

In the circumstances, those who are the victims of the present depression, and all those who sympathise with the sufferings and hardships to which the middle-class and poor people are put in these hard and difficult times, should not be behind-hand in bringing to the notice of the authorities the real and proper nature of the situation, and with a view to do everything possible towards this end, carry on an agitation, publicity and propaganda, so that some tangible result might ensue in the desired direction, which is so essential at this juncture. Towards the en the existing Tenants' Association also can bestir itself without delay, even at this stage. In fact, that is an eminently fit body which can set the ball rolling!

FROM PILLAR TO POLE.

As to the landlords, excepting a few exceptions that can easily be counted on the fingers of one's hand, they are, often callous and indifferent to the sufferings and hardships of the poor and middle-class tenants. They can afford and would in several cases suffer, with equanimity, their buildings and structures to remain unoccupied for any indefinite length of time and even allow them in that condition to deteriorate by exposure to ravages of weather, etc., and would allow the tenants to go from pillar to pole and from pole to pillar in search of a cheap and decent quarter, unless and until they get the rental which is, however, arbitrarily it may be, named or stipulated by them. We have to look to Government for a Rent Restrictions Act, as, otherwise, there is no other method or way in which middle class conditions can be bettered. It is upto them, however, to agitate and bring to the notice of all concerned, the real nature of the situation.

Saraswat Deenwatsal Sangh

The 23rd annual general meeting of the Saraswat Deenwatsal Sangh was held in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Bombay, on October 16, when Mr. V.R. Nerurker presided. The report and audited statement of accounts for year 1931-32 were passed.

The object of the Sangh is to render help to destitute and helpless members of the Saraswat community; and it is now helping about 70 persons residing in different districts of the Presidency at the cost of about Rs. 3,600 a year. The institution has 850 members (including 3 Patrons and 85 Life Members) on its roll.

The Sangh appeals to all the members and other well-wishers to help it generously to enable it to carry on its work for which the funds at its disposal are too small considering the magnitude of the problem.

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FEWER CRIMES IN THE PRESIDENCY

POLICE IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1931

Bombay Suburbs' Lowest Record

(From the Director of Information)

BOMBAY, Friday.

The outstanding feature of the year as disclosed in the annual police report of the Bombay Presidency for 1931 is the very pronounced decrease in reported cognizable crime, both ordinary and serious.

There was an improvement in the percentage of property recovered. There was also some diminution in the number of pending and undetected cases and an improvement in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases classed as true. There was also an increase in the number of cases sent up under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. These may be described as the most predominant features of the year's work.

CEASELESS VIGIL

"The civil disobedience movement continued to occupy the attention of the police during the year, though not so completely as it did in 1930." says the Inspector-General of Police. "The truce arrived at under what is known as the 'Lrwin Gandhi Pact" was in fact, a period of preparation. While the more active and open hostilities of 1930 gradually ceased, the followers of Congress concentrated their energies on keeping alive the war mentality. The scarcely concerled propaganda aimed of keeping alive the hatred of and contempt for, Government fostered during the campaign of 1930 and the carefully concealed efforts to infect rural tracts with Congress views imposed upon the police a ceaseless vigil, circumscribing their activities in other directions and seriously hampering their efforts towards the prevention and detection of crime."

COGNIZABLE CASES

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 123.843 as against 112,282 in 1930—a net increase of 11,561 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognazable dealth with by the police 'suo motu' during the year was 29,149 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 9,747 giving a total of 38,896 as against the total of 39,848 in 1930—a decrease of 952 cases.

The total of non-cognazable crime stood 84.947 as against 72.434 in 1930—an increase of 12,513 cases.

Cognazable crime reported to the police dropped from 30,941 in 1930 to 29,149 in the year under report—a decrease of 1,792 cases, while direct cognazable complaints to Magistrates by 840 from 8.907 to 9,747.

Non-cognazable complaints have risen from 72,434 in 1930 to 84.947 in the year under report.

APPRECIABLE FALL

Discussing these variations the Inspector-General of Police says that the totals of all reported cognizable crime for the presidency proper including railways for the lat four years were:—1927—29,219; 1928—27,491; 1929 28,887; 1930—30,941 and 1931 29.149. These figures show an appreciable fall by 1,792 cases as compared with 1930. In the Bombay Suburban District, the total number of cognizable crime was 789, the lowest on record since 1926. This was mainly due to the following causes:—

(a) Improved system of night rounds in which all available armed men from the headquarters were utilized on night round duty.

(b) Some increase in the strength of Bandra police station and the formation of a "Flyiffg Squad."

(c) The working of the 'modus operandi" system by the District Criminal Intelligence Branch.

In Gujerat, however, the situation was not so favourable. So far as offences under the main heads were concerned—items I to V, Indian Penal Code—there was an increase in all the districts. It was most marked in Ahmedabad.

REPORTED CASES

The number of cases of reported crime under the more important heads were:—Murders 403; attempts at murder and culpable homicide 151; dacoities 284; robberies 544; house-breaking 5,233; thefts 7,476; and receiving stolen property 388.

Comparing the incidence of crime to population in different provinces the Inspector General of Police gives the figures available for 1930. The incidence per 1000 of population of cognizable crime reported in 1929 and 1930 under classes I to V shows that Burma continued to be the most and Madras the least criminal provinces, while the Bombay Presidency where the incidence of cognizable crime per 1000 of population was 1.30 showed some improvement in 1930. The incidence of cognizable crime for 1931 was 1.20 per thousand of population. The Bombay Suburban District recorded the highest rate 4.04, Ahmedabad came next in order recording 2.15. The lowest was in Ratnagiri .30.

The total number of police cases for disposal was 34,548 against 35,901 in the previous year.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year real cognizable crime disposed of amounted to 24.185 cases against 25.268 in the year 1930—a decrease of 1.083 cases.

The total number of undetected cases was 7.473 as against 8.084 in 1930—a decrease of 611 cases. The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of stood at 30.89 as compared with 31.99 in 1930.

INVESTIGATION

Criminals' Rapid Pace Of Progress

With the heavy fall in crime there should normally have been some improvement in these percentages. The Inspector General points out however: "The organization of the police for the investigation of crime has not been keeping pace with the advancing skill of the criminal fraternity. The need for the special training in modern methods of detection of Head Constables has long been recognised as an urgent necessity. Funds were actually provided during the course of the year, but they had to be surrendered on account of the financial condition of the presidency.

"The numerous and multifarious duties with which an officer in charge of a police station has to deal even in normal conditions fully occupy his time and when he is called upon to deal with such abnormal conditions as resulted from the Civil Disobedience Movement, it is essential that he should be able to hand over the investigation of the more simple cases to a competent subordinate. Until our organization produces a leaven of such subordinates, the results of the working of the Police must depend almost entirely upon the amount of time that a Sub-Inspector can devote to supervising the investigation of, or actually investigating, crime".

Out of 15,878 cases decided by trial 14,894 ended in conviction as against 15,288 out of 16,249 cases tried in 1930. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 93.80 as against 94.08 in the year before under all classes.

Offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 9,099 in 1931 as against 9,085 in the year, giving an increase of only 14 cases.

The total number of persons arrested by the police 'suo motu' was 32,659 as compared with 37,863 in the previous year.

The reported non-cognizable crime rose very heavily from 72,434 in 1930 to 84,947 in the year under report, a net increase of 12,513 cases. The percentage of convictions rose from 78.77 in 1930 to 83.28 in the year under report.

IN THE COURTS.

The number of persons concerned in noncognizable cases who appeared before the courts in 1931 was 130,400 as against 113,-175 in 1930. Six thousand seven hundred and thirty-six persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 93,804 were tried, of whom 59,326 were convicted and 34,478 were dscharged or acquitted against 10,989, 77,932, 47,872 and 30,060 respectively, in 1930. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts were 63.24 and 45.49 as against 61.42 and 42.29 respectively in 1930.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

The value of property stolen during 1931 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10,21,843 against Rs. 11,53,345 in 1930. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,00,815 as compared with Rs. 3,23,618 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases was 38.63 against 35.31 in the year before.

During the year 3,634 out of 21,475 arrested persons were identified as having been previously convicted and 870 were classed as 'habitual offenders.'

STRENGTH OF POLICE.

The strength of the police was 714 officers and 17,485 men. The total cost of the police including clerical establishment amounted to Rs. 1,04,90,201 as against Rs. 1,09,80.115 in 1930-31, a decrease of Rs. 4,89,914. The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper decreased from Rs. 540 to Rs. 522. This cost compares with other provinces as follows:—

Burma Rs. 886; Bengal, Rs. 681; Assam Rs 609; Madras Rs 687 Bihar and Orissa Rs 606; North-West Frontier Province, Rs. 602; Punjab, Rs. 553; Central Provinces, Rs. 552; Bombay Presidency proper Rs. 540; and United Provinces, Rs. 465.

FIGURES OF COST.

The figure of average cost per head of the police in the counties and boroughs of England Wales for the year ending September 1931 was Rs. 4,481-2-8. The cost of a policemen in England and Wales was, roughly slightly over eight times that of a policeman in Bombay Presidency proper.

The proportion of police to area population and cognizable crime investigated was one Policeman to 4.61 square miles, 2.29 Railway miles, 940 persons and 1 59 cognizable crime investigated as against one to 4.60 square miles 2 29 Railway miles 938 persons and 1 63 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one Policeman to 1 54 square miles and 850 persons for the year 1931.

There was a considerable drop in the number of resignations which fell from 234 in 1930 to 172 in 1931. No more satisfactory or encouraging reply could be given to those who are attempting to dissuade men from remaining in Government service.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1932

DARE HE FLOUT THEM?

Among the most considerable figures, who are reported to have been invited for the next sessions of the Round Table Conference', the Indian commercial community will no doubt be surprised to find the name of Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas. Report says he has managed to secure for himself an invitation, expressly in his personal capacity. What precisely the distinction is between the personal and public capacity of a personage like this, a million-power microscope would not enable one to see. For Sir P. Thakoredas cannot himself deny that his eminence in the country is due simply and solely to his having been generally accepted as one of the foremost representatives of India's commercial interests. His faults as well as his merits are due to that representative capacity; and if one takes away that capacity, we wonder what would be left of Sir Purshottamdas.

A REMINDER.

A witty French writer has observed that a King is taller than the tallest of his subjects by the height of his Crown only. Sir Purshottamdas towers among his colleagues and compatriots, because he has represented the Indian commercial community in the Central Legislature ever since its creation; and if now that representative character is discarded by him, he must be prepared to find that his own eminence and weight must shrink in proportion.

INVIDIOUS POSITION.

Assuming he has accepted a purely personal invitation, we cannot say what reasons Sir Purshottamdas had to do so. Nor do we understand how he is able to reconcile such an invidious position with the theoretically representative character of the entire gathering. Mahatma Gandhi urged, it is true, at the last sessions of the Conference, that the inability of that gathering to arrive at a settlement on the communal question was due to the fact that a good many of the socalled representatives of particular communities were no true representatives at all. That, however, did not prevent the parties concerned from vehemently opposing such a charge.

INTRIGUING.

Hence it is doubly intriguing to ask why Sir Purshottamdas, who had then an undoubtedly representative character, should now, in his maturer wisdom, choose to discard it himself. Sir Purshottamdas is too sagacious a politician to be unaware of the serious and quite justifiable misconstruction that such an action would expose him to, among his colleagues of the Indian Federation of Commerce and Industry, in the commercial community as a whole, and even in the country at large.

RISKING A GREAT DEAL.

Unless he definitely decides to have nothing to do with the commercial community; unless he has frankly told the Viceroy in his reeent Poona interview, or wherever else this farce of a personal invitation was staged, that what he says and does at the Round Table Conference would not be necessarily acceptable to the Indian commercial community; unless he has made up his mind to leave his colleagues, like Mr. Birla and Mr. Jamal, of the last Conference in the lurch, we can see no excuse for his having accepted, as the report says, he has, a purely personal nomination at the forthcoming Conference. Not even Mahatma Gandhi could accept a merely personal invitation.

IN A QUANDARY.

But perhaps "Brutus is an honourable man" even though Caesar lie bleeding to death in the Senate hall. Does Sir Purshottamdas really believe himself to be greater and wiser than Mahatmaji? We can understand, of course, that in view of some of the recent developments in the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and particularly in view of the resolution of the executive council of the Indian Union of Commerce and Industry, Sir P. Thakoredas might have felt he stood little chances of getting an unambiguous blessing from his original constituency for taking such a hasty and ill-considered step. While the principal political organisation of the country is still under a cloud, it is inconceivable to the ordinary mortal how any one could hope for success at the London show. Even the Princes have felt shy of venturing there in person. Sir Purshottamdas may not class himself among the "ordinary mortals". He may have his own special reasons to seek a freedom of expression and action, which the representative capacity of a delegate must necessarily limit. But is he prepared to flout the declared wishes of his constituency?

QUETSIONABLE COURSE.

Whatever Sir Purshottamdas's personal reason may be, from a public standpoint we cannot but question the wisdom of such a decision, assuming that the report is true. The country is in the throes of a great national struggle its most honoured spokesman is yet behind the prison bars; its other leaders are straining every nerve to find a way out of the communal morass. At such a moment, the Government may, for reasons of tactics, stage the final act of the Conference comedy. But how does it square with the sense of loyalty and self-respect of a national leader like Sir Purshottamdas to accept a merely personal invitation to be present at that empty parade of Johukmies and Nobodies? How will the commercial community take this slap in its face by its own darling of yesterday? Let to-day's meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber give a reply.

India Won't Have It

There was very little doubt that the House of Commons, as now constituted with its overwhelming Tory majority, would give its unqualified approval to the Ottawa Agreement, though its results on British trade are problematical. Mr. Arthur Greenwood was quite right when he said that Britain had allowed herself to be "blackmailed" by the Dominions. In view of this Indians may feel sure that every effort will be made by the authorities to see that the Agreement entered into by the Indian Delegation at Ottawa is duly ratified by the Assembly when the Government bring before it their Bill next month.

CHORUS OF CONDEMNATION.

As far as Indian public opinion is concerned wh t the Assembly does will not make any change in its attitude towards this deal Almost every commercial association in India has roundly condemned it, since it is more in the interests of Great Britain than this country. The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in their lengthy representation to the Government state the obvious when they say that the change from free trade to full protection has been made with a view to maintain the position of Great Britain as a great industrial country and that it can only be achieved at the expense of others. Another object of Great Britain is to strengthen the ties that bind her to the Dominions. This has been done by making concessions to them. Hence Mr. Arthur Greenwood's jibe, which must not have failed to go home, that British politicians had allowed themselves to be blackmailed by the Dominions.

A MISNOMER.

There can be no such a thing as reciprocity between a great manufacturing country like Great Britain and an exporter of raw products, which are essential for most manufacturers, like India It would be more honest to call it by any other name than a trade agreement between two equals. Indian industries will be permanently crippled, and they will never be able to recover from the blow which is now going to be inflicted on them. What is more India's export trade will receive a serious set back. In trade as in other things, India has to consider her relations with foreign countries who are her equally large buyers.

ISOLATION.

The Ottawa Agreement will isolate India and tie her permanently to the chariot wheels of the British Empire and antagonise her with others of her good customers. Can she afford to do it? Let us be frank about it. Is there anything in common between the British Dominions and India that she should give their manufactures, preference in her own markets? The trade between India and the British Dominions is a negligible factor and this country is not likely, for a long time, to profit by it. What is more, it is impossible that the relations between the Dominions and India can improve in the slightest degree, as long as Indians are treated as pariahs and undesirables by them.

WORTHLESS PREFERENCE.

It serves no useful purpose to give preference to those Indian goods in which she enjoys a virtual monopoly or which have firmly established themselves in the British market, which cannot be replaced and which are essential to British manufacturers. This country requires no preference on her exports such as hides and skins for which there is keen competition from other countries; neither does she want her trade in tea to be specially protected. The same may be said more or less about mica shellac, jute and other articles. The most important Indian raw product which requires protection is cotton and Britain has not committed herself to any views and she may or may not agree to give it preference. Just at present she has resisted all demands that Lancashire cotton mills should patronise Indian cotton on a scale, really helpful to India and she will continue to resist it as long as Lancashire manufactures finer qualities of cotton piecegoods.

JUST CRITICISM.

It has been calculated that while India would be giving preference to 37 crores of finished British goods, Britain would do the same with 10½ crores worth of Indian commodities. Are not the Indian Press and the Indian business community justified in pointing out that India does not get a fair deal in this? The Agreement is one-sided and will jeopardise Indian trade with other countries. It will fail to remove the present trade depression and antagonise India with her other buyers. In such circumstances patriotic Indians can have no doubt in their minds that the Agreement must be rejected, if Indian indigenous industry is to flourish.

THE MUSLIM DEMAND

Equality And Autonomy Of The Provinces

(By Politicus).

III*

In the Fourteen Points of the Muslim Demand, enunciated by Mr. Jinnah, the second place is given to securing the equality of the Provinces 'inter se.' "A uniform measure of Autonomy shall be granted to all Provinces," he says. We have already discussed this point in anticipation, while considering the principal demand for a Federal structure, and the vesting of the undistributed, or residuary powers.

RATIONALE OF THIS DEMAND.

Mr. Jinnah's objective in stating this demand specifically—though the Resolution of the Muslim Conference of January 1929 does not give it the same importance,—must be read along with the situation at the time he put forward the Fourteen Points. At that time, the present North-Western Frontier Province had not a full measure of "Reforms" as devised by the Montford Scheme.

There was also reason to doubt if the rest of the Nationalist sentiment would accept a basic equality of this frontier province along with the other Provinces. Even the Assembly, while discussing a resolution on this subject, showed itself undecided, if not restive, on this point.

BUREAUCRATIC OBSTACLE.

From the standpoint of the British power in India, there was obvious reason why the Frontier Province could not be treated on the same footing as the other Provinces. Not only is the military importance of that Province necessarily greater,—and the Defence of the country is and must remain a Central Subject,—but the character of its people equally necessarily seems, from the bureaucratic point of view, to demand a special treatment.

MUSLIM OBJECTIVE.

Given the Mussalman predominance in the Frontier Province, however, Mr. Jinnah's anxiety to assure it the same position in the future Federation would be readily intelligible if the reader has grasped the rationale of the preceding articles. The Mussalmans are, it must be added, ready to grant whatever weightage and guarantees the insignificant proportion of the Hindus in that Province might require. But the Hindus have, until now, seemed doubtful if their legitimate interests would be adequately safeguarded by such devices, if once the central control such as now obtains in this province is removed.

SEPARATION OF SINDH.

The principle underlying this demand will apply also to provinces that may hereafter be created such as Sindh, Orissa, Andhra, Gujerat, Berar, Maharashtra, Tamildesh, etc. Ireland first raised the banner of Home Rule, which Scotland and Wales are now anxious to follow. The Mussalmans are particularly interested in the separation of Sindh from the present Presidency of Bombay, since in that region they are also in a majority, and so, if it is separated from the old Presidency, they might get a chance of realising their individuality in more federating units. The question of Sindh, however, is extremely important; and the Mussalman community having made of it a specific item in their demand, we shall consider it separately. The principle, however, underlying this particular demand must be clearly understood: for if it is conceded and accepted in the Constitution, it will apply to the other provinces as well, as and when each new unit is set up.

Basic Principle Analysed

Stated by itself, that principle may seem to be unobjectionable. Postulating that India consists of a number of distinct cultural units; and that each such unit has a right to self-expression and self-fulfilment, subject to the maintenance of India's national solidarity, the conclusion seems to be inevitable that each such unit should have adequate scope and authority for self-realisation.

PLIGHT OF THE DEFICIT PROVINCES.

But the difficulty comes in when we remember that emphasis on such local individuality has a tendency to develop into an implicit hostility to national integrity on the one hand; and on the other into unconscionable demands for support and sustenance during the initial period of their existence which cannot but involve a serious strain on the national resources. For the chances are very great that each such new province,—Sindh as much as any other —would be a "Deficit" unit at the commencement; i.e., it would not be able to meet its local obligations out of its own resources.

It would consequently be obliged to search for additional resources; and there lies a danger that invidious discrimination in taxation might be resorted to especially if the communal virus continues unabated in the meanwhile. The separation of Sindh has been agreed to in principle, but held up so far, because the stipulation that Sindh should be able, financially speaking, to stand on its own legs has hitherto not been satisfied by the champions of Sindh separation.

THE DIFFICULTY AND ITS REMEDY.

The impediment caused by this condition would be all the greater in regard to other provinces ambitious of separate existence, especially if we insist in our future constitution, on anything like a national minimum of civic amenities such as free elementary education, a modicum of sanitation, a measure of economic assurance to every citizen born in the country There is no Province in India, the richest not excepted,—which as things now stand, is likely to meet out of the resources left to it all the obligations imposed upon a Province in respect of a national minimum and in regard to the usual requirements of an efficient, progressive, civilised administration. A radical reconsideration of our present scales of expenditure is necessary before conditions like this can be fulfilled and regions desiring a separate individuality can attain their ideal There is a greater economy, greater strength and efficiency by remaining together which on separation may not be possible to retain for many of the regions instanced above.

Provinces—A Fifth Wheel In Our National Coach

The present writer had once declared his deliberate conviction that all provinces, no matter how reconstructed, are likely to prove a sort of a fifth wheel in our national coach. If the natonal sentiment is strong enough, if mutual trust continues to grow till the communal virus disappears altogether, the Indian politician of the next generation may very likely strive for an elimination of the Provinces altogether, rather than their multiplication as to-day.

But before that logic is appreciated, we must face the situation as it is, and meet the demand of the Mussalman under the conditions and limitations as indicated at the end of the last article. The fruit of experience would be reason and wisdom, which would lead the political heirs of these very people who now demand separation to ask for a reconsolidation as they do in Germany and Austria. But that is not the case today when we have no alternative but to agree to the Muslim demand in the form suggested.

*Previous articles appeared on the 20th and 21st instant.

Notes of the Day

Apology For Betrayal.

It is easy enough for Sir John Simon to justify his betrayal of the Liberal cause and the splitting up of the party into three separate groups. Except the Tory Party who appointed him Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee which travelled from one end of India to another, neither the Liberals nor the Labourites are grateful to him for his handiwork in India. It is his "desire to sink any personal view" that has brought Sir John into so much disrepute as a politician. At Geneva he is acknowledged on all hands as a failure, for he has been subordinating his own views to those of Japan and France and playing into their hands. Sir John may be a clever lawyer, but we wonder with what face he can chide Sir Herbert Samuel and his friends for leaving the "National" Government. People will judge of the conduct of Simonites not with the help of "quotations from Gladstone and Cobden" but by their actions.

Is There A Limit?

The news from Bengal are most disquieting. Government are apparently concentrating larger forces than the seven battalions they first announced. In Bankura alone 1,200 troops are kept and a cavalry regiment is being sent down. Troops are marching up and down, and all kinds of restrictions are being placed on the movements of people. Mr. Haig the Home Member had gone down to Calcutta and now he is at Darjeeling to discuss with the Governor various matters including the "terrorist menace." Is Sir John Anderson not satisfied with what has been and is being done in the name of "law and order?" What more steps does he want to take in Bengal to put a stop to terrorism? The Calcutta Anglo-Indian papers have ruefully brought to the notice of the Government that the citizens of Chittagong had failed to inform them of the names of the culprits And the new suggestion is to impose collective fine on the Hindus Is there to be no end to this?

Police Attentions For Mr Andrews

During the last session of the Legislative Assembly Mr. Muhammad Aghar Ali asked whether it was a fact that Mr. C. F Andrews on his visit to Delhi in June last was shadowed by the police and was ordered to be arrested at the Delhi railway station under a warrant of arrest and if so what were Government's reasons for deciding to arrest him. For the time being the Home Member apparently turned the tables against the questioner by merely stating that Mr. Andrews was not in India at the time But the question was only a little inaccurate, for Mr Andrews visited Delhi in April and not in June. The Home Memoer evaded the point whether Mr Andrews was shadowed by the police at Delhi in April.

His Own Statement.

Now, some light is thrown on this episode by Mr. Andrews himself. Writing in the "India Review," he says:—

"In the morning . . . the Criminal Investigation Department sent detectives to the house where I was staying as the guest of some Indian Christian friends, and these detectives had asked my host and hostess why I was staying there and what I was doing and why they were harbouring me.

In the evening I went down to Delhi station to meet a friend who was coming in by train I reached the ticket barrier and found there a European sergeant of the police waiting to arrest me if I went further He said he had a warrant for my arrest if I left this city and he would have to arrest me if I tried to go on the train."

It is said that on this occasion Mr Andrews visited Delhi in response to the wishes of the Government of India who wanted to consult him on the Indian situation in South Africa We do not know if the Government would contradict Mr Andrews' statement or would apologise to him.

Calcutta Die-Hards Snubbed.

It is difficult to appreciate the object of bringing the question of Dr. Jivraj Mehta's leave again and again before the Corporation, at the bidding of a Calcutta Anglo-Indian paper. This was not the first occasion when the question was discussed and we are glad that the Corporation refused to take orders from the European Die-Hards of Calcutta. The Municipal Commissioner who was singled out for attacks justified his conduct and the Corporation by its vote showed that he possessed its fullest confidence. The leave was due to Dr. Mehta and the Corporation could not very well have refused it without good reason. Mr. D. G. Khairaz's contribution to the city would not have done much harm to his own reputation if he had not brought the motion before the Corporation.

PHENOMENAL RISE

In Circulation Of The Sunday Chronicle

WHY?

It has doubled in size and caters for a variety of tastes

Single Copy—Only for an Anna

Future Of The Pound

Hilton Young And Montagu Norman's Views

RUGBY, Oct. 21.

In reference to the future of the pound during a speech at the Annual Bankers Dinner at Guildhall last night, Sir Hilton Young the Minister of Health said that the sterling had been found to have inherent stability of its own

No one could say exactly what the future of the pound was likely to be either in the nearer or in remoter future. What could be said was that they could prudently return to the gold standard when it was clear that gold standard was going to work properly. They must have a rise in the general value of wholesale commodity prices to a height more in keeping with the level of cost and the adjustment of factors of political economic financial and monetary, which had caused its breakdown in many countries to international co-operation.

The Governor of the Bank of England Montagu Norman in one of his rare speeches, suggested desirability of co-operation between the banks in granting short term credits overseas. He looked forward in the near future to the growth development and improvement in the British industry.—B. O. W.

"POUND STABLER THAN GOLD"

British Bankers' Post-Prandial Sentiments

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

At Bankers' dinner at Mansion House last night, Sir E Hilton Young declared that the pound had proved itself stabler than gold and price fall was less severe in Britain than in gold countries. Return to gold would be possible only when it was made clear that goldstandard would be worked properly and conditions set out in Ottawa resolutions satisfied.

Sir Montagu Norman said that one of the great things which we, speaking technically, wished to dispose of were frozen credits throughout Europe. There was nothing which impeded business and prospects of bankers to the same extent as those. He referred to a class of bankers whose business lay largely overseas and who had been generous lenders on short credit overseas, acting each for himself without co-operation or any knowledge by one of what others were doing.—Reuter

International Silver Conference

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Rexburg (Idaho).—Satisfaction was expressed by Senator Borah in a speech that both the presidential candidates openly favoured an international silver conference.—Reuter

Ottawa Agreement Ratified

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Wellington.—The House of Representatives have ratified the Ottawa Agreements without division.—Reuter.

Sampson Murder Arrests

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

A Jubbulpore message says that four Moslem youths have been arrested in connection with the recent murder of Rev. Sampson, a missionary. A quantity of stolen property, daggers, etc., are said to have been recovered from their house.—A.P.

HINGANGHAT'S EXAMPLE

Eradicating Untouchability

(From A Correspondent).

WARDHA, Oct. 20

At Hinganghat in the course of the past week, two Maruti temples, two Mahadeo temples and seven wells were thrown open to the Harijans.

The total number of temples and wells opened for the Harijans in the course of this month in the tahsil of Hinganghat comes to eight (temples) and 31 (wells).

GAMDEVI POLICE'S SURPRISE RAID ON "SATTA" DEN

Big Haul Of Betting Slips Recovered At Banganga

BOMBAY, Friday.

A big haul of betting slips was made and six persons including a Gujarati woman were arrested by the Gamdevi Police when they raided a place suspected to be a gambling den at Ban Ganga, Walkeshwar at midnight on Thursday.

The search of the place lasted for five hours during the course of which the police seized Rs. 1,400 in cash and a number of betting slips.

The room was equipped with a telephone and it is alleged 'sutta' bets on an extensive scale were being received over the 'phone from various parties.

SURPRISE RAID.

For a considerable time past the police suspected the place to be the haunt of 'sutta' gamblers and at midnight on Thursday the police planned a surprise raid. The raid was carried out by Inspector Forster accompanied by Sub-Inspectors Padwal and Tonpe under a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Hard Labour For Kreuger Director

LONDON, October 21.

Stockho'd — Eighteen months' hard labour has been inflicted on Wendler, one of Kreuger and Toll's Directors arrested shortly after the failure of combine.—Reuter's Special.

BOARDING HOUSE

Social Gathering Of Nasik Harijans

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 19

An interesting function took place on Tuesday last in the premises of the Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House for 'Depressed' Classes, in connection with the first social gathering of the Boarding. A meeting was held in the morning under the presidentship of Mr. L. N. Brown, Collector of Nasik.

Mr. K. B. Jadhav, Hony. Secretary of the Boarding in a brief speech narrated the history and progress made by the Institution since its inception. He said the Institution was established in 1919, and as the late Maharajah of Kolhapur had granted a liberal donation of Rs. 5,000 the Boarding was named after him. He further said that though the annual expenses of the boarding are over Rs. 2,000; it was a deplorable fact that it received Government grants from Rs. 360 to 400/ only per annum. The boarding had therefore to depend upon public donations.

MORE DONORS.

Mr. Jadhav announced that the Collector of Nasik had promised a yearly donation of Rs. 50. Mr. Jadhav then concluded with a general appeal to the public to extend their generosity towards the boarding.

Rao Bahadur Wandekar then addressed the meeting and announced his donation of Rs. 25.

The president then in his brief speech expressed his satisfaction with the accounts of the Boarding which are very accurately kept, and appealed to the public to help the Boarding.

NAGPUR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Session Concludes

NAGPUR, Oct. 21.

The sixth session of the C.P. (South) Women's Conference concluded this evening, after passing resolutions urging 'inter alia' the introduction of a free compulsory education Act deciding to start adult education classes, asking Local bodies to support it and requesting the Government to open more high schools in the districts.

The Conference was attended by 500 women, including 200 delegates from the districts. One of the resolutions urged Government to recognise the matriculation examination of the Poona Women's University.—A.P.

More Temples Thrown Open To Harijans

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 20.

The temple of Shri Vithoba at Nerur village has been thrown open to the "depressed" classes.

Another temple at Valaval in the Savantwadi State has also been thrown open to Harijans.—A. P.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" IS PRINTED WITH SWADESHI PRINTING INK Manufactured by Messrs. Doulatram Kashiram & Co.,

STOP PRESS

INKPOT HURLED AT ASSEMBLY SITTING.

LONDON, October 21.

Vienna—Haunting of the inkpot was used to enforce arguments at a story sitting of the Assembly over the recent rioting in the factory quarter at Semmering when three were killed and ten seriously injured. Social Democrat leader Bauer bitterly criticising Government policy was cut short by Chancellor Dullfuss retorting "Bolshevik". Bauer replied in the same kind whereupon a pandemonium was loosed. The meeting was adjourned amid disorder.—Reuter's Special.

SHORTER RADIO WAVE LENGTH

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Utilisation of shorter radio wave-lengths in connection with telephones was mentioned by Post Master General in a speech at Cardiff Chamber of Commerce as proof of untiring efforts of Post Office engineers to keep fully abreast of latest scientific discoveries. Experimental circuit established in west country for giving direct communication on wave-lengths in region of three to ten metres was expected to provide useful basis of estimating value of this new factor of communication.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Claim by French Company for share of gold recovered from wrecked steamer "Egypt" has been rejected by High Court. Owners of three French trawlers as plaintiffs argued that it was through their efforts in 1926 that "Egypt" was definitely located four years before present salvors started operations. Claim failed on ground that nothing that Plaintiffs did was was of any assistance to ultimate preservation of gold.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mian.—Romance of industry has been brought to close by the death at the age of eighty-four of Senator Giovanni Pirelli, founder of great rubber tyre and electrical cable factories. Pirelli rose from humble origin to be "Rubber King" of Italy. In his youth he won science scholarship and travelled abroad. On his return to Italy he opened small rubber factory at Milan with staff of thirty-nine workmen. Great works there and at Eastligh and Southampton now employ thousands.—Reuter.

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.

Despite huge sums derived from Irish sweepstakes hospitals N. S. SESHAN. O. T. 21-10-1932 of Free State are not giving proper treatment to very poor people, according to complaints made in Dail. Ex-Minister Kelly said that monies would have been better allocated if they had foreseen that sweepstakes would reach present enormous proportions. He hoped that needs of struggling lower middle classes would be considered as well as those of very poor. Government spokesman admitted that country was not taking best possible advantage of wonderful opportunity. He foreshadowed early legislation to rectify matters.—Reuter.

NOT WATSON'S ASSAILANTS

Two Bengali Youths Who Committed Suicide

CALCUTTA, October 21.

"Death has been caused by cyanocyanic acid, self-administered" was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury which held inquest on the bodies of the Bengali youths found at Behala on the night of 28th September about an hour after the attempt on the life of Sir Alfred Watson, the editor of the 'Statesman".

The jury added a rider: "We cannot associate, from the evidence given before us any of the assailants of Sir Alfred Watson as witnessed by sergeant Kershaw on Clyde Row, with the deceased".

Sub-Inspector of Behala giving evidence said that the bodies were found about half a mile away from the damaged car. Four live cartridges were found on the person of the deceased. Later a revolver was recovered from the car, the receipt for which was also recovered from the pocket of one of the deceased.—A.P.

RETRENCHMENT IN KASHMIR

Committee's Measures To Meet Rs. 25 Lakhs Deficit

SRINAGAR Oct. 21

The Kashmir Retrenchmen Committee with Sir Bajar Dalal, President and Mr. Pande and Captain Wreford, members have issued their report which says that owing to a deficit in the current budget of 25½ lakhs on an income of two crores 39 lakhs retrenchment is necessary.

The recommendations are to lower the rate of pay of officers whose services are not borrowed and to give reduced salaries to new entrants into the services. The number of holidays is to be reduced and a proper system of delegation of powers is to be introduced. The pension charges have almost been doubled in the past four years and re-engagement of men, retired or reduced is recommended. For future entrants to the services a salary of 20 per cent. below the fixed salary, is also recommended.

The report further recommends that the Games and Fisheries Department should be separated from the Visitors' Bureau and that the former should be under the control of the Forest Department.+A. P.

Ahmedabad.—Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon of the India League Delegation, left last night by motor to tour the villages of Gujarat.—A. P.

The King has approved of the appointment of His Excellency General Sir Philip W. Chetwode Commander in Chief in India, as Colonel of the 8th King George's Own Light Cavalry.—A.P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 21.

Previous Closing	3.44 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.39 11/16

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 21.

Previous Closing	3.44 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.39 11/16

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, 21.

Previous Closing Rate	6.30
To-day's Opening Rate	6.33
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.24
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach Expectation A/M. 206

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	5.17
To-day's Opening Rate	5.12
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.09
Difference	—.08

Kappelmeister Hans Himmer

Famous Vienese Orchestra's Farewell To Bombay

Lovers of music in Bombay will be sorry to learn that the famous Vienesse Orchestra under Kappelmeister Hans Himmer is leaving for Vienna. The famous orchestra, that was on a contract with the Taj Mahal Hotel long since October 1930, had been entertaining Bombay citizens for a period of two years with an extensive repertoire of music that included classical, cabaret, and jazz music. in fact, they have been putting in work for three separate orchestras, which speaks volumes for the wonderful versatility of Herr Hans Himmer and his men. Their departure, therefore, will once more leave Bombay hungry for music.

Herr Hans Himmer was born in Vienna. By nature and nationality, therefore, he was destined for a distinguished musical career and like Eugene Yassai began his violin studies at a very young age of 6 years. After completing his studies at the Conservatoire at Vienna, he became the conductor of the Symphony Orchestra at Folkspera.

WAR SERVICES.

He held the baton during the war in the Austrian Army, and after the Armistice, made an extensive tour in Northern Europe as a director of the famous Helsingfors Symphony Orchestra of 60 performers.

A FAMOUS PIANIST.

Herr Sagasser, who is familiar to us by his brilliant abilities as a pianist, has a personality that sometimes reminds one of Pablo Cassals. The child-like cherrubic simplicity of his manner and his dexterity in rendering famous compositions make an irresistable to all lovers of music. With Herr Himmer as first violinist and director and Sagasser at the piano combined with the rest of their Orchestra, everyone a master in his craft, is it any wonder that the orchestration was superb?

Bombay wishes them a 'bon voyage' and good luck.

MOHURUM RIOTING CASE

All Accused Acquitted

JALGAON, Oct. 20.

The District and Sessions Judge Jalgaon, delivered judgment yesterday acquitting all 12 Muhammedan accused in the Dharangaon Muhurram rioting case. They were being prosecuted for rioting and hurt, while two of them were in addition charged of murder.—A. P.

Co-op. Conference At Bhusaval

JALGAON, Oct. 20.

A Group Taluka co-operative Conference will be held at Bhusawal on 23rd instant under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, C. I. E., the President of the Servants of India Society, when a large number of agriculturists from the district are expected to attend. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Kambli, will also attend.—A. P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct. 21.

Silver Ready	17 3/4
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	17 13/16
Lower	3/16

Market:—Speculators sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 21.

1st Settlement	55	11	0
2nd Settlement	55	13	0
3rd Settlement	56	4	0
Gold	29	15	0
Guinea	18	14	0

STRENUOUS NOVEMBER SESSION?

Ordinance Bill And Ottawa Before Assembly

NEW DELHI Oct. 21.

The Select Committee on the Ordinance Bill will commence its sittings from the 24th inst.

Indications are that the session of the Central Legislature which commences here from the 7th of November will be a strenuous one though the Government plans are not known yet. It is however not improbable that there will be other business besides the Ottawa Agreement and the Ordinance Bill.

The Government is fully prepared to carry the session on till the 15th of December if business requires such prolongation.—A. P.

KHADI FESTIVAL

Rs. 1,90,000 Worth Stock Sold During Gandhi Week

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sjt. V. V. Jerajani, agent of the A. I. S. A. writes:

It was hoped to sell three lacs worth of Khaddar during the "Gandhi Week". Large contributions were expected from the prominent businessmen of Bombay, when this estimate was made.

We secured the services of sincere and hard-working ladies and gentlemen for the sale of Khaddar. In the beginning rapid progress was made, but subsequently it was found that the expectations from the big merchants did not adequately materialise.

To-day the actual figure of Khaddar Sales is Rs. 190,000. The remaining balance of Rs. 110,000 is debited to the account of the public of Bombay. A. I. S. A. carries forward this amount as an outstanding against the citizens of Bombay.

The experience of the 'Gandhi Week' shows that the general public of Bombay has contributed a large sum by means of small purchases of Khaddar promoted by door to door visits of Khadi volunteers.

HOONDI NOTES.

The Khadi Hoondi Notes have become wonderfully popular and a large number of buyers have preserved these notes for the purpose of making their purchases in the future whenever necessary, and have thereby shown their entire confidence in the Khaddar organisation.

This has caused the thousands of Spinners to continue their vocation and womenfolk of the villages have poured their silent blessing on the Khadi loving public of Bombay.

THANKS TO PUBLIC.

I take this opportunity of thanking publicly the citizens of Bombay as well as the large army of workers, who have worked assiduously, to promote the 'Gandhi Week' programme and hope that in the future on similar occasions, we shall be able to get equally encouraging response from the public of Bombay.

NO COMPULSORY RETIREMENT

Kaira Primary Teachers' Protest

(From A Correspondent).

KAIRA, Oct. 20.

The following resolutions were passed by the Working Committee the Kaira District Primary Education Teachers' Association at Anand in the Premchand Raichand Dharmashala under the presidentship of Mr. J.B. Patel, Bar-at-Law.

Some 150 teachers of above 45 years of age are to be retired compulsorily owing to a reduction in the grant to the Kaira District Local Board. This Association requests the President and the members of the D.L.B. to make up the loss in grant by a loan from the District Local Board reserve fund or otherwise, so that teachers concerned may not suffer.

This association requests the President and the members of the D.L.B. to give the education department the sum of Rs. 6,000 or thereabout the remainder of the building repairs department in order to make up for loss in grant for the welfare of the teachers.

This Association requests the D.L.B. to pass a resolution to the effect that no teacher shall be sent of compulsory retirement before the age of 55, to send it to the education department and to take regular steps against everything that may go against the welfare of the teachers.

"IF I DIE OF FOUL PLAY MY WIFE WILL BE CAUSE OF IT"

What Rego Is Alleged To Have Told His Friend

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 21.

A wordy duel in the dock between Mr. Scrowston and Mrs. Rego provided a prelude to the hearing in the Rego murder Case when it was resumed this morning before Mr. M. N. Clarke, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge. Shortly before the proceedings opened Mrs. Rego exchanged a remark with a lady friend among the spectators.

Mr. Scrowston intervened observing 'Why must you speak to these people who are down on you."

Mrs. Rego: You keep quiet, or you will get into trouble.

Mr. Scrowston: (shrugging his shoulders) Well, I don't care, if you will.

The cross-examination of Mallia, a sweeper in late Mr. Rego's employ was resumed by Mr. Dutt Mrs. Rego's Counsel

Witness said that sometime before he was aroused by Mrs. Rego on the night of the tragedy a man peeped into his quarters and he was frightened. He could no say whether the intruder was a European or an Indian.

Mr. W. Platt who was present at the inquest on the late Mr. Rego said that the body was found fallen over the box on which the legs were resting. A gun was held in the right hand which was stretched forward and the stock of the gun was under the left arm-pit. The hands appeared to have been arranged as to appear to be holding the gun.

CALLED FOR POLICE INSPECTOR

Chhadilal, the motor-driver of Rai Saheb Hookod, D. S. P. deposed that on the night of the tragedy Mrs. Rego came into the Rai Saheb Hookoo's compound calling for the police inspector. She appeared to be calm.

Hiralal Rego's chauffeur who was the first witness examined after lunch, said that on the night of the tragedy witness was given Rs. 1/8/- by Mrs. Rego whom he accompanied to the Circus with two other servants. At the Circus, Mrs. Rego met Mr. Scrowston

Cross-examined, he said that he did not see the accused leaving the Circus together.

WHAT REGO TOLD A FRIEND

Mr. V. C. Clay, Supervisor of the Gun Carriage Factory, the principal witness-examined today, deposed that the late Mr. Rego had often told him that he was afraid that he would be killed by Mrs. Rego. On 16th August Mr. Rego told the witness 'If I die as a result of foul play, my wife will be the cause of it". Witness added that on another occasion, Mrs Rego threatened the late Mr. Rego in the witness' presence that she would have him killed by Indians or soldiers.

On the conclusion of Mr. Clay's examination-in-chief the case was adjourned.—A. P.

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Sole Agents: BHATT BROS., 68, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2.

Manufactured by the GUJARAT MEDICINE MFG. CO., Ahmedabad.

Bhor Chief's War On Untouchability

SANGLI, Oct. 20.

In the course of his address at the second session of the Bhor Legislative Council on 17th instant the Chief Saheb announced his intention to adopt measures for the removal of untouchability in the State.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS IN SANGLI

SANGLI, Oct. 20.

Sangli had heavy and almost unprecedented showers last night, as much as 3 inches 17 cents being recorded.—A. P.

PICKETS ARRESTED

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 20.

Bhaskar Yeshwant Tendale and Vasudev Gaokar both of Savantwadi have been arrested for picketing under Section 67 of Ordinance X of 1932.—A. P.

Cattle Breeding Farm At Jalgaon

JALGAON, Oct. 20.

Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli Education Minister Bombay Government will pay a visit to Jalgaon on 23rd and 24th October. He will perform the opening ceremony of the "Gilligan Cattle Breeding Farm", the only one of its kind here, at village Pimpale on 24th evening.—A. P.

TO BE LET

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

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SURAT CONVICTION SET ASIDE

Construction On Municipal Gutter

The conviction of Bhukhandas Lallubhai Ghanchi of Surat under Section 123 of the Bombay City Municipal Act for making constructions on the municipal gutter was set aside by the Appellate Bench of the High Court in appeal.

Mr. M.B. Dave, Advocate, with Mr. Mazumdar appeared for the petitioner, Mr. B.D. Mehta for the Municipality, and Mr. B.G. Rao Assistant Government Pleader for the Crown.

The petitioner is the owner of a house at Bhagalao, Surat. Between the house and the main road is a municipal gutter about 9 feet broad and 11 feet deep which was open. Last year the petitioner applied to the municipality to have the gutter filled up, but nothing was done.

CHILD FALLS IN GUTTER.

In August 1931 one of the children of the petitioner's family fell down in the gutter and was seriously injured, whereupon the petitioner again applied to the municipality to have the gutter immediately covered. The petitioner was informed by the municipality that he was given the permission to cover the gutter at his cost provided that he would not make any claim against the Municipality in respect of the same.

The petitioner gave the required undertaking, and had the gutter covered with stones. Thereafter the municipality filed this complaint against the petitioner, who was convicted by the magistrate and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 in default, simple imprisonment for three months.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTION.

It was contended in appeal that Section 123 applied only to buildings on private lands and could not apply in cases of constructions on municipal lands, and that the conviction under the Section could not be sustained in view of the fact that the construction was made with the previous permission of the municipality.

Their Lordships allowed the appeal and set aside the conviction and sentence.

Bombay Division Educational Week

The Third Bombay Division Educational Week will be held in the Nasik High School, Nasik from 22nd to 26th inst.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambali Minister for Education will deliver the inaugural address on the first day at 8-30 a.b., Principal H. V. Hampton, I.E.S., of the S. T. College, Bombay will open the Exhibition in connection with the week on the same date at 5-30 p.m., Principal Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, will give an address on "Female education" on the closing date of the Week.

A number of eminent educationists are helping the Week by way of model lessons, lectures, demonstrations, etc. The lessons and discussions on the first two dates will be about Primary Education. The last three days will be devoted to the discussion on subjects relating to Secondary education.

Besides the Schools in the Bombay Division, the Schools from Khandesh and Nagar have joined the Week. Exhibits are being received from various Schools.

It is requested that the visitors should inform Mr. R. K. Yardi, Secretary B. D. E. Week, Nasik, of the date of their coming.

GRAMOPHONE IN PUBLIC PLACES

Fees To Be Demanded

The leading British gramophone companies have agreed to demand an annual fee from the proprietors of all theatres, dance halls, cafes, and other places where records are played for public entertainment.

"Many people do not realise that we have a lawful right to stop the public playing of records, and for that reason we do not want to take any very drastic steps at first," said Mr. Louis Sterling, of the Columbia Gramophone Company. "We want to come to some amicable agreement.

"The fee we shall demand will be a reasonable one, and it will entitle anyone to play as many records as often as they wish. Those who do not fall into line will receive a warning, and if they ignore this we shall probably take action."

AT A RICE GODOWN

For picketing the godown of Messrs. Hasham Premji, rice merchant at Frere Road, the Pydhownie police arrested a Congress volunteer to-day.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST DISSOLUTION BILL

SECRETARIAT TALKS ON FINANCIAL ASPECT

BOMBAY, Friday.

The financial aspect of the proposed Improvement Trust Dissolution Bill was the subject of discussion at a Conference which took place at the Secretariat between Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay and Mr. H. K. Kirpani, Municipal Commissioner.

The Mayor of Bombay expressed the views of the Corporation regarding the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality with special reference to the financial aspect of the scheme.

Sir Rustom Vakil gave a sympathetic hearing. The bill, if ready, is to be introduced at the November session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

STONE-WORKERS' TRIUMPH

Contractors Concede Their Demands

BOMBAY, Friday.

Recently the Bombay Contractors' Association had embarked upon a policy of retrenchment by means of a wholesale reduction in wage-rates. The stone-workers declared a strike on the 14th instant, over 500 men downing tools.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

The following are the demands of the strikers:—

A general increase of 6 to 8 annas in the wage-rates of all workers;

Payments should be made regularly on the 5th of every month.

The right of fixing the rate in case of any extraordinary size should rest with the committee of workers' representatives.

All payments due to the workers for work done in the past three months should be made before the beginning of the Divali holidays.

No victimisation.

The strike continued from the 14th to the 20th instant, ultimately an agreement was arrived at between the Strike Committee and the Contractors' Association the demands being granted in toto except for the first, in case of which general increase of only four annas was agreed upon.

The strikers resolved to found a Union of stone-workers and the Contractors' Association have agreed to recognise the union.

"TON MENACE"

The "New York Herald" has a paragraph which heads: "The Ton Menace." It goes as follows:

"Thirteen little Tons were produced here by 200 big Tons in a year, while only three Tons dissolved. At the thirty-seventh annual reunion of Ton Inc., in Wicker Park, Chief Ton pointed with pride to the growth of the largest organised familyi in the United States, descended from Dutch who settled in Rosedale, Ill., in 1849."

PONKEY OR PONCIAU?

The villagers of Ponkey, in the postal area of Wrexham, are to appeal to the postal authorities and the Ministry of Health to change the name of the village. Ponkey, they say, rhymes with donkey and monkey, and they don't like this. Under the auspices of the Rhos Parish Council, a crowded meeting of the villagers was held with the object of finding a new name for the village. All fanciful suggestions were rejected, and eventually Ponciau the Welsh way of spelling Ponkey, was chosen.

BEAVER!

The Imam of Yemen is tightening things up. There are to be no more gramophones in his dominion, and there are to be no more shaven chins. The Imam has imposed a tax on every man who shaves off his beard; it is hoped that there will be a bonus for all beards of more than twelve inches.

What a lead to the civilised world! What a solution of the ornithological housing problem!

There was an Old Man with a beard,
Who said: "It is just as reared—
Two Owls and a Hen,
Four Larks and a Wren
Have all built their nests in my beard."

And, finaly, what a stimulus to the false beard industry! In fact, may it not be the beginning of an Arabian false beard racket?—"Sunday Times."

INDIA'S OVERSEA TRADE

Statistics For September

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

The following monthly figures of the Indian Overseas trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of September, 1932:—

Total imports of Private Merchandise Rs. 1,141 lakhs.

Total Exports of private Merchandise Rs. 1,261 lakhs.

Net movement of treasure Exports Rs. 651 lakhs.

Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure in favour of India excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot taken into account in the balance of trade Rs. 772 lakhs.

Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India Rs. 776. lakhs. A. P.

GILBERT AGAIN

It is a pleasant surprise to find two new Gilbert volumes at this late date. One of them, it is true, is a very early farce in the "Box and Cox" manner, which wants the ingenuity and polish of his later japes. The other, "Lost Bab Ballads," was left uncollected in the author's lifetime only because he thought "the public had enough already"; it is in every way equal to the "Bab Ballads" we know. What more characteristic, for instance, than "The Scornful Colonel" and his "six daily hours of sneering drill"?

Now, by your right, prepare to "Whish"!
Come, all at once and smartly, "Pish"!
Prepare to "Bah"! By sections, "Phew."
Good! At three hundred yards. "Pooh-pooh!"

Or the ballad of "Sir Conrad and the Rusty One" and the threatened clash over the respective merit of two aunts?

To that belief—I own it free—
I solemnly incline—
No aunt of yours could ever be
So great a beast as mine.
She figured in Police reports
Along of "heavy wet,"
And was be-known at all the Courts
As "Coxybogy BET"!

Or "Prince II Baleine" with its digs at snobbism?

And in this bath you tub,
Ere out of doors you sally?
And do these flesh gloves scrub—
These dainty towels rub—
The Prince's happy valet?

Sentenced Under Arms Act

MEERUT, Oct. 21.

Rajendrapal Singh, an alleged revolutionary from Delhi, was sentenced by Mr. Peuch, special magistrate, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 19 of the Arms Act, for being in possession of an air pistol.—A.P.

STUCK-ON HISTORY

The extraordinary criticism levelled by some newspapers against the first postage stamp—the "penny black"—when it appeared in 1940 was revealed by one of the exhibits at the Exhibition of Philatelic Art, which opened at the Holborn Restaurant.

The beautifully engraved head of the young Queen Victoria which graced the stamp was described as "coarse, repulsive and inferior," "a libel against the fair countenance of our Queen," and as "so vile an offence."

There is a portrait gallery of kings queens, statesmen, heroes and heroines a collection of landscapes, a zoological array, a history of transport from primitive craft of the Pacific isles to tea-clippers, ocean liners, and the Graf Zeppelin.

Mr. John Drinkwater, the poet, opening the exhibition, said: "By the very nature of my calling I believe pssionately in the function and importance of art in the world, particularly of any popular art."

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Sketching from Nature By F. J. Glass	Rs.	9-8
The Art of Drawing in Lead Pencil By J. Salway	Rs.	10-8
Advertising Printing and art in commerce by Preston	Rs.	12-0
The Artistic Anatomy of Trees By Rex Vicat Cole	Rs	11-4
The Practice & Science of Drawing By Harold Speed	Rs	8-0
Nature & Ornament By Lewis F. Day	Rs.	7-8
Animal Drawing & Anatomy By Edwin Noble ...	Rs.	10-8

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Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemists can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

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Ottawa Pact Will Kill Indian Industry

PREFERENCE THROWS BURDEN ON TAXPAYER

Maharashtra Chamber Attacks "Unfair" Agreement

BOMBAY, Friday.

"The Ottawa Agreement is not in the interests of India, taking either a short or a long view.

The Legislature should refuse to put the seal of its approval to it and refuse to barter away a good part of the asset India has,—the purchasing power of 335 millions of people—for the sake of illusory and small benefits, if any; an asset which is the only trump card in her hands and which can be rightly used to secure her political freedom."

ILLUSORY ADVANTAGES

The above is an extract from a statement of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce attacking the Ottawa deal as it relates to India. The committee further state:—

The Agreement is not a fair and equal deal based on real reciprocity.

It gives substantial benefits to the United Kingdom, while the so-called advantages secured to India under it are illusory,

India will find it difficult to make good the small loss (8 or 10 crores) of market by going elsewhere, if the 10 per cent import duty begins to operate against the Indian imports into the United Kingdom from November 15. Such a contingency has unnecessarily scared the Indian delegation.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS

Due to reduction of India's exports to other countries and due to the increased imports to this country from the United Kingdom, without any corresponding increase of India's exports to the United Kingdom and to the lesser colonial possessions there will be a loss to India's custom revenue, entailing further indirect taxation of the already over-burdened tax-payer, as government can scarcely afford to lose any revenue either to-day or in the near future.

It will affect the growth of Indian industry. For example, under this agreement the imports of soap and toilet requisites from the United Kingdom will adversely affect India's soap industry, which is just looking up.

The so-called industrial co-operation or complementary industrial production (whatever its name) will adversely affect the real industrial development of this country and she may have to content herself with producing half-finished articles.

The following are further extracts:—

BRITAIN'S CLEVER MOVE.

The committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce would like to mention at the outset one or two points which would be useful in understanding correctly the issue raised by the Ottawa Conference and the way they affect the economic interests of this country. Firstly, it must be noted that India is a country which mainly exports agricultural produce and raw materials, and imports manufactured aticles, its industrial development having only recently begun. Secondly, Britain's export trade with India, as well as with the rest of the world, has in recent years steadily declined.

It may be pointed out in this connection that Britain's exports to India in the year 1913-14 stood at 64.2 per cent. of our total imports, while they stand to-day (1931-32) at 35.4 per cent. Her exports to other parts of the world also have steadily declined of late.

STEADILY DECLINE.

It may be added, in passing, that Britain's main industries, coal and iron no longer enjoy the position of vantage which they did in pre-war days for various well-known causes. Fears are, naturally enough, entertained by British statesmen that Britain may lose her position as the leading industrial country in the world, if steps are not taken to prevent a catastrophe. It is this which accounts for her sudden change-over to protection from free trade, for her attempt to secure preferences for her manufactures in the Empire and for her recent abandonment of the gold standard. The following words of Mr. Baldwin uttered by him at Bewdley Division Unionist Association at Worcester are significant in this connection. "If the Ottawa Conference fails, the course of events in the next half century might lead the British Empire apart."

APOLOGETIC DEFENCE.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the question that needs to be carefully examined is whether India's export trade could have suffered in the absence of any agreement on the lines of Ottawa. The Indian Delegation to Ottawa—to quote their own words—state the position as under, and do not seem to promise any net gain. Their words seem to be apologetic and halting, probably because, they had to justify a certain position into which they were forced and when they were not quite sure about it:

"The only test by which the value of a trade agreement can be judged is the extent to which it results in an increase in the export trade of the country concerned or in the retention of trade which would otherwise have been diminished or altogether lost. When this test is applied we have not the least doubt that the agreement is advantageous to India, not in the sense that what she gains is greater than what she gives, but in the sense that what she has gained are solid and substantial advantages and what she has given can be given without detriment to any national interest. We have already pointed out in chapter II how gravely in the absence of Agreement India's position in the United Kingdom market would have been prejudiced. That position has been amply secured, while in certain direction fresh openings have been created for the extension and development of her trade. The agreement ensures that in all parts of Colonial Empire India's exports will not be placed at a disadvantage as compared with any other part of the Empire but will be able to compete on equal terms with all."

NO FRESH OPENINGS.

To have a correct perspective of the situation it will be useful to see how matters would stand from the point of view of India's interests, if she accepts the agreement, and now they would, if she does not.

The Committee regret to find that the Delegation have not tried to put the agreement to this only possible test and to assess the real value of the results flowing from it, when they could have easily done so. In case the agreement is accepted it must be seen whether any fresh openings or markets for Indian goods become available in United Kingdom and if so what is their extent.

It is said that the situation is that if she does not accept the agreement she will be hit, because the 10 per cent import duty will in that case begin to operate against her goods in the United Kingdom from November 15 next, and not only will she not be able to have the expected expansion of market for her exports in the United Kingdom but she will on the contrary lose the market position she already holds there.

India is to receive benefit from the Colonial Empire under the agreement. It is not known precisely what the extent of the benefits secured to India is the Crown colonies is going to be. The major ones out of them will be of no use whatsoever, as they already have trade agreements with different nations. The minor ones, such as Ceylon, Malaya and others may be useful but the extent of the advantage available here cannot be accurately ganged.

JUTE AND TEA

Out of the total number of some four dozen and odd articles, which India exports to the United Kingdom, she is the principal and important supplier in respect of tea, tanned hides and skins, goat-skins, caster-seed, teak-wood, oil-seed cake, ground nut, sandal-wood and coir products and her market position is sound. In respect of jute she has a monopoly.

There are also some other articles like Lac, Mica, Hemp and Myrabolam, in which India has almost a monopoly and her position cannot be affected by the imposition of 10 per cent duty. Delegation's argument in case of these does not carry conviction. Really speaking, they have no ground to be jubilant over the fact that these are put on free list by the United Kingdom. In any case United Kingdom needs these and an import duty on these will only adversely affect her industry.

COFEE AND SPICES

There is another set of articles such as coffee spices, tobacco pulses, beans and barley and our total annual exports of all this come to something like nine crores, out of which 3.2 crores only goes to the United Kingdom. The Dominions are India's competitors in these, and India should not reasonably expect at the most more than one-fourth of the additional market for these that is about 1.50 crores partly on account of limited capacity and partly on account of competition from the Dominions. India may lose trade in these articles due to the preferential treatment which the Dominions would receive on account of exemption from the ten per cent import duty to which we may be subject in case of our non-acceptance of the agreement. The loss may be about one-fourth of our present market, that is, 2.25 crores.

COTTON AND LINSEED

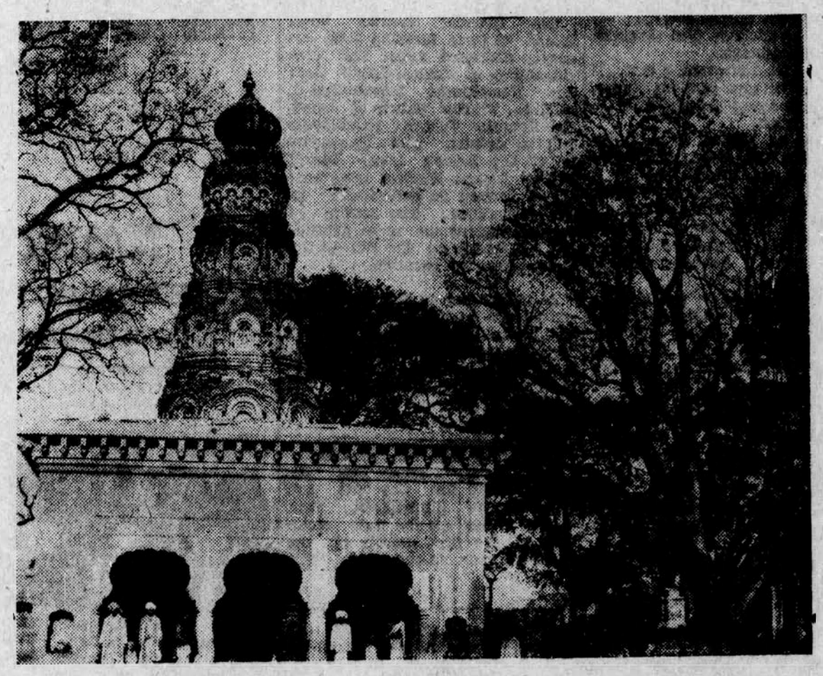
So far as cotton, our principal money crop and main article of export, is concerned our total exports in 1929-30 were 4,070,000 bales (400 lbs each). Out of these 1,640,000 went to Japan and 566,000 went to China, China and Japan thus together consumed 2,206,000 bales, that is more than 55 per cent of our total cotton exports. Britain took 270,000 bales, the rest of the Empire taking only 7,000, forming together a small percentage of our total cotton exports. India's cotton position in the United Kingdom market is not, it will thus be seen, very important. Out of 100 crores worth of cotton which the United Kingdom bought in 1929-30 four crores worth only was Indian; the rest coming from the United States and Egypt. The prospects, therefore, of consumption of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom do not seem to be bright.

LANCASHIRE.

Moreover, at present there is nothing before us except the vague hope that Lancashire is to explore further possibilities of increasing the use of Indian cotton. If this happens it is very likely that Lancashire cotton goods may begin to compete with the out-turn of Indian textile industry in the Indian market, and a situation may develop requiring the protection of Indian textile industry against Lancashire. On the other hand, if Lancashire is to use better varieties of cotton from India as and when they are grown, it is doubtful if any exports of these will be possible in the near future before India's growing demand for them is first satisfied. India imported, for example, in 1929-30 163,513 bales of long stapled cotton; in 1930-31, 470,154 bales; and in 1931-32, 537,953 bales apart from the 70,000 bales additionally imported through the port of Bhavnagar. No appreciable expansion of market for Indian cotton in the United Kingdom can be looked for.

So far as linseed is concerned it must be noted that out of 6.51 crores worth of linseed which the United Kingdom annually imports, India's share is only 1.80 crores worth, and wherein there are considerable British invest-

(Continued on next page)



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OTTAWA PACT WILL KILL INDIAN INDUSTRY

(Continued from previous page.)

ments. If India, therefore, ratifies the Agreement it is possible to have a further market for this article to the extent of about a crore.

India exported pig-iron worth 2.59 crores in 1929-30, out of which the United Kingdom took only a small share worth about 33 lakhs, the rest going to the United States and Japan. India cannot therefore expect tangible expansion of market in the United Kingdom for this article if the Indian steel industry is to grow. If, therefore, India's total exports in these three articles to the United Kingdom are taken into account (and they stand at 6.44 crores) she may lose about 1/4th of her present market in case there is no agreement.

EXISTING ADVANTAGES

After examining the position with regard to rice and other articles, the statement proceeds:—

As a result of India's acceptance of the agreement British imports into this country will be further stimulated to the extent of over 30 crores due to the preference available to her. It may be mentioned incidenally that British goods already enjoy a kind of preference due to (a) administrative arrangements and also (b) as result of British industrial investments in this country, not to mention (c) the recent abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom, which has given an impetus to British exports into India as compared with those from the the gold standard countries. There was already, it may be mentioned, a 12½ per cent advantage to British goods on account of statutorily fixing the exchanfe ratio at 1/6. Bu further imports of British products into this country under the Ottawa Agreement Britain will get the additional benefits of freight and insurance of no mean value. The non-Indian shipping companies will be specially benefited by the 50 or 60 thousand tons of sheet bars per year that will have to be shipped from Calcutta to the United Kingdom and brought back to the various Indian ports in the form of sheets.

PERMANENT DRAIN

This alone means a permanent drain of about 12 lakhs of rupees a year on the most conservative estimate. Lastly, it may be mentioned that admission of more British goods at a preference into this country and reduction of our exports to other countries may occasion a fall in the customs revenue of the Indian Central Government and may very likely lead to further taxation of the Indian citizen who is already very heavily tayed, as Government can ill-afford to lose any revenue at present or in the near future.

BAD EFFECT

The committee further points out that the preference which Britain is to get in respect of chemicals, drugs, soaps and toilet requisites, leather manufactures and canned fruit etc. is certain to affect the healthy growth of these industries in this country and they are more to lose to that extent the advantages they are having today under the influence of the exis'ing high revenue duties. They had received a fillip during the last two or three years due to the Swadeshi movement in the country and they were just looking up. Since over 90 per cent of India's imports of soap and toilet requisites come from Brita'n, the preference to be granted to these if India accepts the agreement these industries and the Mysore Chamber of Commerce has already raised its voice of pro'est.

IRON AND STEEL

The committee also state that the iron and steel par of the Ottawa Agreement is certain to impede the growth of Indian steel industry, which is one of the basic industries of the modern age. It raises very important issues Is this pdinciple of industrial co-operation or complementary industrial production (whatever the name given to it) that is to be found in the steel part of the agreement to mean that India is to remain producing only half-finished articles? Is it to be understood from the preference to British cotton goods and steel that Indian industries are only to be protected only if at the same time preference is granted to British goods or at least only when the British industries are not adversely affected? If that be the implication, the Committee have to say that it is not beneficial to the economic interests of this country. They consider the steel portion of the Agreement to be in direct contravention of the Tariff Board report on that industry.

RIGHT TO DENOUNCE

The Committee are really doubtful whether the right to denounce the agreement with six months' notice can be at all considered to be a relieving feature of his very unfair and unequal deal. They believe that this safety valve is not of much use to India, situated as she actually is, or in all probability she is likely to be in the near future under the new constitution. This apart, the mechanism of trade between India and the United Kingdom will become still more complicated and delicate under the agreement and it will not be easy to denounce the same.

The committee are further afraid that the preference to British manufactures under the agreement may adversely affect the policy of protection for the industries of this country, discriminating as it has already been. The result wil be that there will be protective duties without real protection. Preference to British articles has already been inroduced by the side door in two well-known cases and now it is to come in openly by the front door under this agreement.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. R. W. H. Davies, I.C.S., is to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara.

Mr. K. M. Kumthekar is to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S., is to be District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, is to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, is to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. K. K. Thakor, is to be District and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, is to officiate as Assistant Juge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S. is to be District and Sessions Judge. Belgaum.

Mr. S. A. T. Brown is to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. C. F. Lokur, is to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. C. Bull, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, has been granted leave.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Barrister-at-Law is to act as Advocate General, Bombay, during the absence of Sir Jamshedji Kanga on deputation pending further orders.

Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Registrar of Companies, is appointed as a Member of the Accountancy Diploma Board and also of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell.

BROACH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Discussion On Village Panchayats Bill

(From A Correspondent)

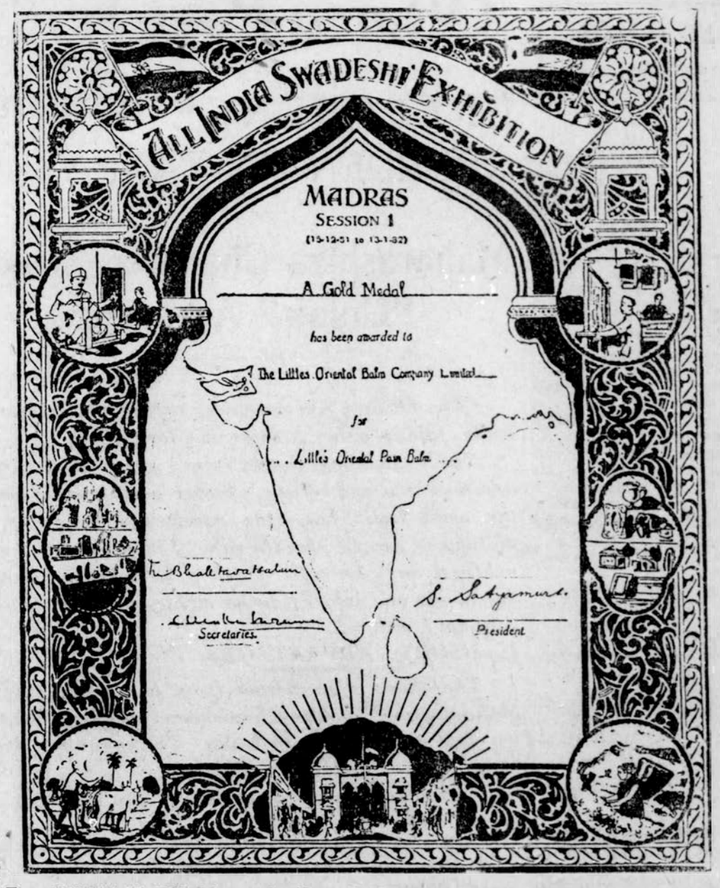
BROACH, October 19.

The Broach District Local Board at their meeting held recently discussed under the Presidentship of Nawab Saheb Sardar Naharsingji Ishwarsinghji, M.L.A., Thakor Saheb of Amod, the Bombay Village Panchayats Bill in details. The Presidents of all the Taluka Local Boards of the Broach District were specially invited to participate in the discussions. The results of the discussions are to be submitted for modifying the Bill to the Government of Bombay.

A conference of the presidents of all the Taluka Local Boards of Broach is to be held on 22nd instant at Broach to discuss the subject of the proposed abolition of Taluka Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency by Government of Bombay.

PILGRIM TAX CANCELLED.

The annual "Pilgrim Tax" hitherto levied for the last five years at the Shukaltirth Fair, which is held on the full moon day of the first month of the Samvat year, is cancelled this year.



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Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of SANEHIRAM JOHORMULL of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, in which our client Babu Sriram Jhunjhunwalla was a partner has been DISSOLVED and the Power of Attorney granted by our client Babu Sreeram Jhunjhunwalla of No. 43, Banstolla Street, Calcutta, along with his brother Ramkumar Jhunjhunwalla in favour of Sewchandrai (Rameswar) Tulshan of Bombay, to act on behalf of our client's said firm has been cancelled. Sewchandrai (Rameswar) Tulsham has no longer any authority to act on our clients' behalf or on behalf of the said firm of Sanehiram Johormull. Any person dealing with him will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 19th day of October 1932.

P. D. HIMATUNGHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Sreeram Jhunjhunwalla,
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"BRITAIN BLACKMAILED BY DOMINIONS"

Free Traders' Scathing Indictment Of Ottawa Deal

BALDWIN LOOKS TO SOVIET RUSSIA FOR MORE TRADE

LONDON, Oct. 21

The House of Commons approved of the Ottawa agreements by 451 votes to 84 by the adoption of the necessary financial resolution. The closing stage of the debate was marked by a spirited onslaught by Free Traders ex-Minister Greenwood asserting that Britain had allowed herself to be blackmailed by Dominions

Labourites denounced abrogation of the Russian trade agreement at a moment when Soviets were negotiating orders for half a million sterling for heavy engineering goods a Leeds.

NEW ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY?

Mr. Baldwin in his reply, indicated that negotiations would shortly begin for a new Anglo-Russian trade treaty with a view to securing better proportion of orders from Russia than previously.

Paying a tribute to the spirit of cooperation at Ottawa, exceeding what he had seen in any previous Conference, Mr. Baldwin in his speech winding up the Ottawa debate in House of Commons referred to the pleasure it gave them all to see for the first time Indians at the Conference.

DELIGHTED AT INDIANS' PRESENCE.

He said that at a time like this he considered it of great value (whether they were Indians representing Governments or industries or whatever they were) that they should have been there, should have talked with the representatives of every part of the Empire, and should have seen what that great spirit of the British Commonwealth of Nations represented at Ottawa meant. He only wished, when he saw those five gentlemen there that there had been 100 instead of five.—Reuter.

ONLY FREE LEGISLATURE CAN MAKE AGREEMENT

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Indictment Of The Ottawa Deal

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has, it is understood, resolved to send a strong and emphatic protest of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, against the Ottawa Agreement.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the first place emphasised that India's participation in the Ottawa Conference was imposed upon her from outside. The people of India were not consulted about the advisability of the holding of, or participating in, such a conference. The Indian delegates were mere nominees of the Government of India and that India did not participate in the deliberations of the conference willingly.

NO AGREEMENT.

The Committee felt more convinced after reading the Ottawa Agreement that it was positively prejudicial to the economic interest of this country. It expressed its amazement that on economic ground alone, the delegation did not unreservedly reject the agreement. Whatever designation be given to the agreement between England and the Dominions, it was altogether misleading to call any such arrangement between United Kingdom and India an "Agreement". So long as there was no settlement of political issues, there can be no agreement between the United Kingdom and India and only a free legislature can make an agreement of the kind.

AT POINT OF PISTOL?

With regard to the manner, motive and method by which the agreement was secured, the Committee stated as follows: His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom held out a threat. They placed a pistol on the table and asked India to come to terms. "The representatives of India", the nominees of the Government of India, without caring even to examine the strength of the threat or the efficacy of the weapon, put up their hands.

NO BENEFIT TO INDIA.

The Committee summed up the protest as follows:—

1. The agreement will perpetuate and extend further the present dominant position of Britain in the trade of India.

2. The agreement is not based on the principle of reciprocity, inasmuch as whereas the United Kingdom is likely to get a substantial benefit in the Indian market, India's advantage will be very little, if any at all.

3. The agreement would lead to retaliation, active or passive from foreign countries.

4. It will reduce the purchasing power of other countries for Indian goods.

5. It is bound to lead to additional indirect taxation at the time when people are already overtaxed.

6. It will come in the way of the growth of Indian industries.

Earlier News On Page 13 and 14.

Society Figure Passes Away

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 20.

Paris.—Marquis Boni de Castellane has died. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in the French Society, since his marriage in 1895 to Anna Gould, an American heiress, after which he began his self-assigned task of dazzling the capital and built the Marble Palace and Avenue a Bois De Boulogne. When his wife divorced him, counsel produced accounts showing that he had "squandered over a million sterling in five years and owed almost as much".

The divorce deprived him of his income and he lived his later years as a guide to visiting American millionaires.—Reuter.

Anglo-Soviet Trade Treaty

WHY BRITAIN ABROGATED IT

MOSCOW, Oct. 21

The abrogation of the Anglo-Soviet trade treaty is the price paid by the British Government to prevent Canada from further rapprochement with the United States, declares the "Isvestia." Paper adds that the British Government are unable to fight against the United States competition in its Dominions, and it bribes Canadian capitalists by promising them to fight against Soviet exports. It is for the Soviet to decide which means it is to employ in order to convince. The English diehards that Soviet trade is no current coin in English world policy.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA ON THE VERGE OF A PRECIPICE

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In the House of Commons, a bold monetary policy for raising world prices was advocated by Mr. L. S. Amery during the Ottawa debate. He drew attention to the continued urgency of the situation and said that Australasia and India were still on the verge of a precipice. It did not matter what form of government was introduced in India because until the price level was raised no Government there would pay its way.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Unsettled Owing To Profit-Taking

LONDON Oct. 20.

With the steadier tendency on the sterling exchange markets to-day had generally taken a more normal course Stock Exchange was rather unsettled owing to profit-taking, but at close the tendency was very firm.

South African gold mining shares particularly rallied from the early setback and closed strong. Gilt-edged securities finished without change from yesterday after being lower.

The new two per cent treasury bonds were at one-sixteenth premium Commodity markets were more or less featureless. Wall Street opened firm, but afterwards reacted Southern Railway 4,750,000 debentures four per cent were over-subscribed.—Reuter.

BENEFIT FOR UNEMPLOYED

Legislation On "Means Test" To Be Introduced

RUGBY, Oct. 20

In order to dispel anxiety among a section of unemployed caused by the different conditions which govern in various parts of the country as to the needs of applicants for relief, the Prime Minister in Parliament, last night, promised an early statement and it is understood that legislation dealing with this "means test" will shortly be introduced.

The majority of unemployed receive benefit without any test of their means. They are in full benefit under unemployment insurance scheme. Others numbering about one million have exhausted their right to benefit, and receive what is called "transitional benefit" if their need warrants it.

When the Labour Government introduced this "means test" it was thought impracticable to lay down general rules, and it was left in the main to local public assistance committees to assess the needs of the applicants. The working of the system has, however, shown the necessity for fixing a standard; and it is understood that a short bill, this season will give appropriate ministry general powers to secure uniformity in applying this.—B.O.W.

CEYLON CRICKETERS' TOUR

TEAM TO SAIL BY CORFU ON NOV. 30

According to the "Ceylon Observer," the honorary secretary of the Ceylon Cricket Association has received the following cablegram from Mr. De Mello, Secretary of the Indian Cricket Board of Control, Delhi:—

"Thanks for your telegram of October 4. Apologies for delay in replying owing to negotiations with our Association. Hope to arrange a tour on your terms. Suggest you proceed provisionally with all arrangements to sail from Colombo on November 30. Writing."

The sub-committee appointed by the C. C. A. to make arrangements for the tour was to meet on Tuesday last and the General Committee of the Association will meet to-day (Friday) to discuss the Indian tour as well as the recent M.C.C visit to Colombo.

If the tour is finally arranged the Ceylon team will leave Colombo on November 30 by the P and O. Corfu for Bombay where the first match will be played.

STRONG HOME MARKET

German Agricultural Policy Defended

BERLIN, Oct. 20.

"A strong home market which guarantees the nation's food-supply can alone form a solid basis for Germany's foreign trade," declared Dr. Luther (President of the Reichsbank), in a speech at the Overseas Club, supporting the Government's economic programme.

He said that Government were forced to resort to a plan of restricting agricultural imports owing to the trade measures of foreign countries, with whom the initiative now lay with regard to the removal of barriers to a free exchange of goods which was the only means by which the enormous disparity between the economic position of the creditor and debtor countries could be balanced or reduced to a reasonable level

He hoped that the voluntary conversion of the loans of other countries would open up the possibilities of reduction of Germany's heavy burden of interest on foreign loans.—Reuter's Special.

LADIES REFORM CONFERENCE

Session At Meerut

MEERUT, Oct. 21.

The first session of the Anjuman Islapul Khatin (Ladies Reform Conference) was held last evening under the presidentship of Abroo Begum Sahiba. Among the distinguished visitors present were Begum Mahomed Ali, Nafis Dulhan Sahiba and others.

Begum Nawab Ismail Khan chairman of the Reception Committee, read her address welcoming all present and laying stress upon Muslim ladies to follow their religion. The president, in her address, dwelt upon the unity among the Muslims and the Hindus and stressed the education of children along the right lines.—A.P.

Archbishop Pleads For Smaller Guns!

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The possibility of the Premier shortly accompanying Sir John Simon to Geneva "to get a general and better understanding amongst the nations of Europe," was mentioned by the Premier, when he received a large representative deputation of British churches headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York and leaders of other churches at the Foreign Office to urge the speeding up of the work of the Disarmament Conference

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a speech hoped to see restriction or prohibition of tanks, big guns, submarines, military aircraft and warships over 10,000 tons He also urged the closest co-operation with America. Mr. MacDonald in a brief address, expressed the opinion that it would take a moral catastrophe to separate Britain from America in the matter of understanding regarding disarmament, and that they were trying to effect a similar state of affairs in Europe.—Reuter.

LORD HOWARD TO BE TRIED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Jury's Verdict Of Criminal Negligence

LONDON, Oct. 20.

As a sequel to the finding of the corpse of George Hawke on the road near Henley, on 10th October the Jury, at an inquest at Henley, to-day, returned the verdict that Hawke was killed by a car driven by Lord Howard of Effingham who was criminally negligent. He was committed for trial for manslaughter.—Reuter.

REAL STEP TOWARDS NATIONAL UNITY

Pensions For Wounded Republican Soldiers

LONDON, Oct. 21

Echoes of civil war in Ireland were heard in the Dail last evening when Government Bill for providig Wounds and Disability Pensions to those who had fought in the civil war on the republican side, costing 30,000 yearly, passed the second reading by 68 to 49 votes.

Opposing the bill General Richard Mulcahy, head of the Free State Army, declared that the proposed pensioners were those who had fought against institutions of state and there was no evidence that they were not fighting against them now.

Mr. Aiken, Defence Minister in reply, said that the Bill would benefit those who had fought against British in 1916 as well as civil war fighters as civil war fighters. The Bill will be a real step towards national unity.—Reuter's Special Service.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ISTANBUL

(Special Cable)

ISTANBUL, Oct. 20.

An immense fire broke out, this evening, to heights above Scutari in a quarter composed of old wooden houses. Only frantic efforts of the whole fire brigade prevented destruction of the entire quarter

BIG-GAME HUNTER POISONED?

Man Who Assisted Filming "Trader Horn"

(Special Cable).

NAIROBI, Oct. 20.

Another tragedy has been revealed by the finding of a body of Mr. J. H. Barnes, well-known professional big-game hunter, in his house with traces of poisoning He was a native of Natal, and he assisted filming the East Africa film 'Trader Horn." This is the third tragedy in Kenya in a few days.

SHAUKAT ALI—SADANAND CASE

Suggestion For Compromise Made

BOMBAY, Friday.

A suggestion for compromising the defamation case filed by Maulana Shaukat Ali against the editor and publisher of the "Free Press Journal" was made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the case was called out to-day.

"Are you not going to make peace, when there is going to be Hindu-Muslim peace?" asked the magistrate.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, who appeared for the respondents, said that events were developing so fast that it was very difficult to say anything on the subject at present

Mr. Sherstan-Baker, of Messrs. Little and Co., appearing on behalf of the complainant, applied for an adjournment of the case "sine die" in view of the fact that his client was going to America at the end of this month.

The case was adjourned to January 27.

GENERAL ELECTION IN IRELAND ?

Cosgravites Flirt With Labour

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The possibility of a general election in the Free State being decided on by President de Valera rather than await the results of the three bye-elections now pending at Donegal, East Cork and Waterford, is being discussed in political circles in Dublin.

It is considered in no way improbable. Meanwhile the Cosgrave Party is making an overture to the Labourites through Mr. Cosgrave's organ the "United Irishman," which declares that it will be glad to see a Labour Government in office determined to end the tragic farce of the economic war and get for Ireland its full share of the benefits of the Ottawa agreements before it is too late.

The Dail agenda to-morrow includes a motion in favour of a referendum to the electorate whether or not they wish to form a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.—Reuter

REFRIGERATING PLANT CRASH

9 Workers Killed: Several Injured

BERNE, Oct. 20.

Nine persons were killed and several injured, in an extraordinary accident in a refrigerating plant at St. Margreten, when the top-floor suddenly crashed down on the workers below.—Reuter.

(Berne is the capital of the canton of the same name in Switzerland.)

NORWAY'S TRADE LOOKS UP

OSLO, Oct. 20.

Despite a big labour conflict, Norway has increased her exports in the first nine months of 1932 by £5,250,000 to £23,000,000 compared to the corresponding period of 1931. Imports declined by £6,500,000.—Reuter.

Damages Awarded To Professor

PRETORIA, Oct. 20.

Damages of £750 have been awarded to Professor Lamont, who was tarred and feathered last May after the publication of his book "War Wine and Women," which raised a storm of protest among the Afrikanders.—Reuter.

BORAH IN A FRANK MOOD

"Let Us Lose Phillipine Islands"

IDAHO FALL, Oct. 20.

"I wish to God we have never sail into the Manila Bay. I want to lose the Phillipine Islands as soon as possible," declared Senator Borah in a speech with reference to the United States' commitments abroad.

He declared himself opposed to a complete cancellation of war debts but advocated that the debts might be used to secure large foreign markets for American export.—Reuter's Special.

MR. FAZLUL HUQ ON LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, October 18.

The following statement was issued to-day by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq:

"It is time that a vigorous protest should be made against the stupid importance that is being attached to the so-called fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah in all negotiations for a statement between Muslims add other communities of India. Most of these so-called points are superfluous and unnecessary from the Muslim point of view and should never be put in the communal scale to detract from legitimate Muslim claims in other respects. The only point, about which the Muslims of Bengal and the Punjab are concerned, is the fundamental one of their majority representations in the Provincial Legislatures. If this is conceded, we shall be prepared to make a present of the remaining thirteen points to the non-Muslim communities of India.

"If the Lucknow Conference has broken up without coming to a definite conclusion on the question of electorates and the fundamental necessity of majority representation of Muslims in the Legislatures of Bengal and the Punjab, they have really achieved nothing. The other points relate to matters about which negotiations have to be made with the authorities and not with the Hindus or any other community. The acquiescence of non-Muslims to these thirteen points really means nothing: and cannot be put forward as a claim to induce Muslims to give up their legitimate rights about the electorates and majority representation in Bengal and the Punjab. It is no use going into hysterics over triumphs which exist only in fancy, in order to delude unsuspecting Muslims to give up the only safeguards on which their very political existence is bound to depend."—A.P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.